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THE
OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

PART XXIX

EDITED WITH A COMMENTARY

BY

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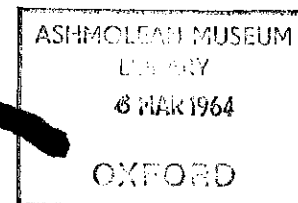
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PREFACE

THIS part contains the text of only one papyrus, 2506, an ancient commentary on Greek Lyric Poets. The problems involved in the reconstruction of the roll or rolls, of which these fragments form a part, have not all been solved, in spite of their having been under scrutiny for a long period of years by the greatest living expert in these matters, Mr. E. Lobel. Nevertheless it seemed desirable not to hold back publication any longer, and we are grateful to Professor Denys Page for undertaking it.

Professor Page writes: 'This is not an easy text; but I have had the great benefit of starting from a transcript and notes made by Mr. Lobel some years ago. I have taken the fullest advantage of his generosity; and it follows that a large part of what is published here is not, in any ordinary sense of the words, my own work. But I must be specially careful not to claim for this book an authority to which it is not entitled: I remain solely responsible for the use and abuse which I have made of the advantages placed at my disposal. If I had not been aware of my limitations in this field, the experience of publishing this papyrus would have taught me the lesson. In the course of a very long period of study, I have made very little progress in arrangement, reading, and supplement; nor have I solved the most difficult of the textual problems—the concatenation of pieces within the columns of Fr. 1. But a high proportion of the fragments, including almost all those of much literary or historical importance, presents no special textual difficulty, and the whole seems worth publishing despite the fact that certain problems still await solution.

'The study of joins, and the search for new ones, necessarily involved the most careful scrutiny of the evidence of papyrus-fibres of front and back. I should not, of course, rely upon my own judgement in this matter; but I have been so fortunate as to find the scholarship and experience of the Rev. Dr. J. W. B. Barns wholly at my disposal. I have made heavy demands upon his time and patience, and am deeply obliged to him for his expert guidance not only in this matter but also throughout the work.'

We should also like to thank the Rev. Dr. Barns for help in mounting the originals for the photographer; to acknowledge a grant of 500 dollars from U.N.E.S.C.O. towards the cost of publication; and to salute the care and courtesy of Messrs. R. & R. Clark.

October 1962

E. G. TURNER } JOINT EDITORS
T. C. SKEAT } GRAECO-ROMAN
MEMOIRS

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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND ABBREVIATIONS

THE method of publication follows that adopted in Part XXVIII. As there, the dots indicating letters unread and, within square brackets, the estimated number of lost letters are printed slightly below the line. Corrections and annotations which appear to be in a different hand from that of the original scribe are printed in thick type. Square brackets [] indicate a lacuna, angular brackets < > a mistaken omission in the original. Dots within brackets represent the estimated number of letters lost or deleted, dots outside brackets mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Dots under letters indicate that the reading is doubtful. Letters not read or marked as doubtful in the literal transcript may be read or appear without the dot marking doubt in the reconstruction, if the context justifies this. The long parallel lines bounding fr. 1 (*h*) indicate that (*h*) is moveable upwards and downwards but not from side to side; the long parallel lines bounding fr. 1 (*o*) indicate that (*o*) is moveable from side to side but not upwards or downwards.

Heavy Arabic numerals refer to Oxyrhynchus papyri printed in this and preceding volumes, ordinary numerals to lines, small Roman numerals to columns.

The abbreviations used are in the main identical with those in Liddell and Scott, *Greek-English Lexicon* (ninth edition). It is hoped that any new ones will be self-explanatory.

2506. COMMENT ON LYRIC POEMS

THE following fragments from Oxyrhynchus, written in a hand characteristic of the first or earlier part of the second century A.D., include discussion of matters connected with Alcman, Stesichorus, Sappho, and Alcaeus, and quotations from all four. There is no particular reason to suppose that all the fragments come from the same roll: but whatever the intervals between the fragments, and whatever their relative order, it is hard to see any principle underlying the selection of topics and passages,—what if any coherent thread connected such matters as the nationality of Alcman (Fr. 1), the discussion concerning the beardless Agesidamus in one of his poems (Fr. 5), Stesichorus' innovations in mythology (Fr. 26), Sappho's relations with her brothers (Fr. 48), the questions whether Alcaeus was justly suspected of murder and on what occasion his brother died (Frr. 77, 98). The comments on each of these topics (and others, equally unrelated so far as we can see) are quite lengthy, and it is easier to say what the book is not than what it is. It is not (like 2389-90, 2306-7, for example) a series of quotations, with comment, from a poem or poems by one author; it is not (like 2260, for example), discussion of a topic or series of topics illustrated by quotations, with comment, from a variety of authors. From the voluminous poetry of four different lyrical poets, a few passages are selected, and a few topics raised, with no visible coherence either within the discussions of each author or between the discussions of different authors. Incompleteness and mutilation are presumably to blame for the apparent incoherence; but I regret that I have not been able to form a clearer conception of the general nature of a work which presents problems more than enough in detail.

Nor have I any helpful suggestions to make about authorship: commentaries on particular lyrical poets are much more frequently attested than commentaries *περὶ λυρικών, περὶ μελοποιῶν* in general. It looks as though Aristotle, Dicaearchus, and Aristarchus are to be recognized among this writer's authorities: Didymus, *περὶ λυρικών ποιητῶν*, seems to have discoursed on a variety of topics (*RE* s.v. 468 f.), but we know so little about either his work or the present text that speculation seems vain.

Fr. 1

(a) col. i	(a) col. ii	(b)	(c) col. ii
]	. [. .] ρκ[	] τοις [	. . . ] . . . ] ασιο [
]	κεδαι [	] . θετη[	. . ] κχυ[. .] , σομ[. .] , α[
]ν	κίθαρ[		. . ] ακεδ [. .] ,]μονιονα[
]ε	γαραν [	(c) col. i	]νειτονα []ανα[
5]	μηγε [	]κεν	γαρεντοιζουακιν[
]	αυτην[	] . αι	ακουσαταναη [
]	καιεκα[	] . τοις	παρευρωτα [
]	λακεδ [	]κιθα	ταναμικλα[
]	ριςτιση[	]ο	μειναι τας[
10]	χ ταπιμ[	]παις	τονεινομ [
]	καλωε [	]ου	ουσαναυτα [
]	πατρος[	]	αρεταντων[
]	δμας[	]	πουμελεσι [
]	. . . οπατ[	]	ταλλανταν . . [
15]	[. .] . δη [	]	αταρνιδα εν[
]	[	]	εργαρτουτ [
		]	γραφεινταπ[
		]	αλικμαν . . [
	(h) με [		] τοναλ[
	οντης[		] επιλε[
	νοσοτ[	(h)	
	τουσεχ[	]μο[	(n)]α [
	]τ . [	]νλ[	]νον[
		]ρδα[	]θοπ[
		]δειν[	. . ] . ια [
		]ραν[	]λιμ[]εγαρ [
		]ωιδα[	]ραλελ[
		]ατε [	]πενουδ[]ταμι[
		]β[	]αξιωνλο[]ημει[
			]ρανεστι [. .] ο . δ . . [. .] . . [
			]ωσλακεδ [. .] ,]μονιοιτο [
			]επεστησανλυδονον . . [
			]διδακαλοντωνθυγατε [
			]ρωνκαιεφη [. .] ,]νπατρι [] [
			]χορ οιστο [. . .] , των[
			]γωνιασθα [. .] ,]εμηδεπω [
			]καιννετι [. .] ,]νικω , κεχρ [. [
			]ταιδιδε , καλω χο[
			.]αρ . . δι [. .] ,]ηροφια[
			. .] ,]τηνεπ [.] ,]ησαντο[
			] , ]στινε [. .] ,]το .]κατη[
			] , ]ηταισα [. .] ,]ασιτου[
			]νακαλεχουνοτιβα[
			] , ]νκαιλυδοσπερ [. [
			.]ατριδο . . αιγε[
			.]ουκαιτ [. .] . [
] [] [
			end of col.

(c) col. ii
 . .]Φλε[ι]άσιος []
 Α]κχυ[λ]ος ομ[. .] , α[]
 Α]ακεδα[ι]μόνιον α[ποφαί-
 νει τον 'Αλ[κι]άνα []
 5 γάρ εν τοις 'Υακω[θ]-
 άκουσα των άηδ[ον]-
 παρ' Εύρωτα []
 των 'Αμικλα[]
 μιναι τας[]
 10 τον εϋνομο[]
 ουσαν αυτα []
 άρεταν ται[]
 που μελεσι []
 ταλλαν των τ []
 15 'Αταρνιδα εν[]
 εν γάρ τούτοις []
 γράφειν τας[]
 'Αλικμάνους []
 τον αλ[]
 20 επιλε[]
 (n) + (e)
]α []
]νον[]
]θοπ[]
]νθ [. .] , ια []
 25 'Α]λκιμ[άν] ούδ]ε γάρ ά[λ]-
 λο των εν [] πα]ραλέλ[οι]-
 πειν ούδ]εν κα]τά μι[κρόν]
 αξίον λό]γου γεγεν]ημέ-
 νων έστι [. .] ούδε [. .] . . []
 30 ώς Λακεδα[ι]μόνιοι τότε
 επέστησαν Λυδόν θυγα-
 τρων και εφέ]βων πατριό]ις
 χοροίς το[. . .] , των [ά-
 35 γωνίασθα[ι] δ]ε μηδέπω []
 και νυν έτι [ξε]νικώι κέχρη]ν-
 ται διδασκάλοι χο[ρών]
 γ]άρ ει δια [τ]ήν σοφία]ν
 . .] , την επ[ο]ύσαντο []
 40 έστιν έα]ν]του κατη]γορείν
 . η τοις ά]ις]μασι τον ['Αλικμ]-
 να και λέγειν ότι βά]ρβαρος
 ήν και Λυδός υπερ]λ[]
 π]ατριδος και γε[]
 45 .]ου καιτο[. .] . []

(g)

] . α[
] μι . [.
 (f)] πιχ[
] νο . [.
] ντ . [5] τε[
] ιδφ[] . ν . [.
] . ρα[] λα . [.

(j)

] υμα[
 (i)] δοστ[
] . νη . [.
] . τα[] τοι . [.
 5] λα[] κεδα[
] . ν . [.
] τ . [.

(m)	(l)	(p)
.
] . . [] . . [] . . [
] δ . [	] να[	] αξ[
] . αρ . [	] . κ . [	. . . . .
. . . . .	] cod[	. . . . .

(q)

] ντη . [.
] νη[
] μο[] . δα[
] . [] . [.

Fr. 2

.
 ου[
 γ . [.

Fr. 3

.
] μα[
] ηντ[

Fr. 4

.
] κουγαρδ[
] γχανεια[
] εωφραζ[
] αρ . ταςδε[.
 5] πιτ[. .] . [.
] πλα[.] . [.
] ταικαιβ . . [.
] κεχυμενος[
] πιφαινωνφ[
 10] τεπολλακα . [.
] ριπλεκειεζ[
] . . ρεφηνηδ[
] τουσα . σκαμ . [.
] ριαισχορησθαικ[
 15] εστιπεριαλκμ[
 end of col.

.
] σου γὰρ δι[
] γχάνει α[
] εω φραζ[
 ἀρίστας δε[
 πιτ[. .] . [.
 πλα[.] . [.
 ται καὶ β . . [.
 κεχυμένος [ἐ-
 πιφαίνων φ[
 τε πολλά και[πε-
 ριπλέκει, ἐζ[ήτησε γὰρ ὡς-
 περ ἔφην ἡδ[η διαλλατ-
 τούσαις καὶ μῆ [κοινᾶς ἱστο-
 ρίαις χρῆσθαι κ[
 ἐστι περὶ Ἄλκμ[ᾶνος

Fr. 5

(a) col. i

col. ii

5]
]υβα
]τωι
]σαντι
10] . ιην
]νο
]πιστευ
]ξη
]ολου

15] . [.]γερωχωσκηρατωσχο []
]γωσανταγαραμωνηλι []
] . σνεανιαφιλοιτα [.] . ει []
]ανυπανοιαντοντεγα . []
]ναγης [.]δαμοναγενει []
20] . ποφα []νυν []
] . δεδε [.] . υτωι []
] . ονπω []ν [.] . []
]μενον []
]η αιον []
25]αμοστ []
] . δαδου []
]φιγε []
]θειν []

(b)

] . λ . []
]ημα []
]μανα []
]σουδε []
]σαρδι []
] . μαι []
] . ο []

15] . [.]γερωχωσκηρατωσχο []
]γωσανταγαραμωνηλι []
] . σνεανιαφιλοιτα [.] . ει []
]ανυπανοιαντοντεγα . []
]ναγης [.]δαμοναγενει []
20] . ποφα []νυν []
] . δεδε [.] . υτωι []
] . ονπω []ν [.] . []
]μενον []
]η αιον []
25]αμοστ []
] . δαδου []
]φιγε []
]θειν []

(c)

] . φ []
]καναγε []
]ουδειστο []
]ασεινεπλ []
]νωστεκ []
]ρωτωιπε []
] . μελοπ []
]εινεν []
] . κε []

Fr. 5

col. ii

]οις ποι []
]ς ἀλλὰ ἀγ []
]η]λικίαν ο []η [] . []
]ς Δ []οσκοῦ []ρων κα []
5] . νάγει πρὸς το [.] . ω []
μ []ελεφαντι-
νο [] προσονο [μ]άζειν .
τυδ []λαις ἄρχεται . δυ []
μαι [] Τυνδαριδαιενα []
10 εσα []εν αἰχμαι , ει-
οφιλέσ χο [ρα] γέ Ἄγηςίδαμε ,
κλεε [νυ] ἐ Δαμοτιμίδα . καὶ
μικρ [ὄν] προελθὼν περὶ τῆ []ς
]ηλ [κίας] αὐτοῦ λέγει καὶ τό [δε]
15] . γερώχως κήρατῶς χο-
ρα]γός , αὐτὰ γὰρ ἀμῶν ἡλι-
κ]ες νεανίαι φίλοι τ' ἀγ []νε-
οι κ]άνύπανοι . αὐτόν τε γὰρ
τὸ]ν Ἄγης []δαμον ἀγένει-
20 ον] ἀποφα []ίνει]ν συν
] . δεδει [] αὐτῶι
]τον πα []γων]ν [.] . []
]μενον []
]η αιον []
25]αμος τ []
]ιδαδου []
]ωι γε []
]θειν []

Fr. 6 (a)	Fr. 7	Fr. 8	Fr. 9
δηκα . . . [	] . χερα[	] ηη[	] τα . [
προσα[	ετυγερ[	] ροιτω[	] θοις[
υποδικα[	κετιδο[	] γναγ[	] ωιστ[
ταυταμα[	ρονλεγ . [	] . γογγ . [] . [
5 ριστοτε[	5 ταυτη[	5] σευν[
παρισταρ[	δενες[	] αρη[
τονυρ[ . . . ] [	end of col.	] προ[
π . [		] τα[
μη[
10 κεφ[
(b)	Fr. 10	Fr. 11	Fr. 12
] β[ . . ] [	] . [	] ζι . [	] ολ[
] . ουτρον[	] . σο[	] εδ . [	] ως [
] ανιδην[	] . ωμ[	] νς[
] λεω[	] κρα[
5] υει[
(c)	Fr. 13 (a)	Fr. 14	Fr. 15
] ευκω[	] ξου[] . . [] . . [] [
] αυτω[	] με [	] . κο[	] . αρεκπε[
] . υμα[	] εγω [	] . εστ[	] εκρον . [
] υπολαβον[	] . ωκα[	] κ . [] . [
5] ναικαιτυ . [
] μααπολυς[
] επιφωνης[
] φερομεν[
] κολασεω[
10] . αλλονε . [
] ρονυρο[
] . αρειςπεμφ[
] . νεδεξατ[
end of col.			
	Fr. 16	Fr. 17	
	] κα[] . . [. . .] [
	] . με[	] ρτονευλ[
	] . . . . [	] ενων[
	] . σα[	] . δακν[
	5] πα . [	5] εκτονοσι [
	end of col.	] . ανενλυδοις [
		] . ζαιτο[.] μελους [
		] . κ . [. .] ναισαρ [
		] ρτονευ [
] [

Fr. 18 (a) col. i	col. ii	Fr. 19
] . οι [		] εξα[
] . σαν [		] ονη[
] . ενοις [	] ερ[[] [
] . αχο	ειδ[] [
5] λικιαν	ου . [	end of col.
] . υσαν —	ο . [
] . ωραν [
] . εσαμαι	τ[
] . αρχην	μ[	Fr. 20
10] . νδε —	αιο[	] θω[
] . νειον	θεν[	end of col.
] . του —	χετ[
] . αγον	ανα[
] . δει	καρ[
15] . αλα —	χου[
] . ωτα	επιτ[	(b)
	] . θεα[	] . ψ . [
	] . λας [	] . ιαις[
	] . τω[	] . ενοτα[
20 ] . . [	] . . [	] . ασανα . [
		] . στατε . [
		] . τολεγομ[
		] . ουδεν . [
		] . ρακ[
Fr. 22		
] . γε[
] . κων [		Fr. 23
] . θος [		] . εν[
] . ν ου [		] . δε . [
5] . εμνη [		] . τ[
] . γρ[
Fr. 24		Fr. 25
] . [] . . . [
] . μιν . [		] . αντο [
] . ειδο[		] . ειστον [
		] . νπα [
		5] . καλα — [
		] . θοις [
		] . [ . . ] . ται [
		] ν [

NEW LITERARY FRAGMENTS

Fr. 48 (a)	col. i	col. ii (d)	col. iii
	]κα	]ωνδιουθυ	[
	]αυ	]αμενοτι	[
	] . ε	]ρασημου —	. [
5	] . υ	] . . . . . ]ατονεων	α [
	] . ον	]ε . []αί . []εριτην	λ [
		]νυστε[]νκαιτουτο	κ [
		]τωαλ[]εε αλλαμμε	ο [
		] . . . . . ]ειφα[]εε]θα	μ [
		]ειχι[.] . υ . υ []ων πε —	[
10		]φυκ[.]πλο[. . .]]θεοιδιδου	[
		]αιν[. .]οιπ[.]ε[. .] υ λε	[
		]γετα[]τε —	τ [
		] χήη[.]ουκε[] . ολ	[
		] βον . . φ . . υ . [] . ε — [[
15		] νοιτοη[.]ατ[]νυ[[
	] . . . . . ]κιων[	] πολαβ[]τα[[
	]φερωνμ[	] διατοχ[]	[
	] . . . . . [	] π . []ς —	[
	]α . [] δ . []λα	[
20	]ρμ[.]ει . [] κισε[]απ	[
	]κι — [] φωιπ[]τιμ[	α [
	]χρο[] διαμα[]σο	δ [
	]οσ[] τιτην[]μον	ω . [
	] . ε [] εγεν[]νω	περ [
25	]ατ . [] μηη[]ο	λερ [
	]ν — [] εαμ[]ο	γεν [
	]υ . α [] φης . []ν	δα [
	]οις[]ν	[
	]ο []ην	φ [
30		] . ει η [	η [
		]τουτο γα [	γ [
		]δρο φ [	κα [
		]εν τ [	α [
		]ε —]	χα [
35]]	[
		(f)	]παντ[
			] . αχ [
] . . . [
(e)		(e)	
	]πα[. .] [] . αι []	δε[.]ε []	
	] . . . . . ]αν []ομαι	θεπο []	
	]ασιγασο []φρων	χος . [. . .]α . []	
40	]ταισιωπο []επο	40 καν . [. .]φιλ . []	
	]εσμενα []λαμνω	γνιος [. . .]εμματ[]νταν[
	] . ρενδετου []ουσα	ταγαρ[] . ιωστην[]κου [
	]βοιατ[] .]οσας	ροσκαι[]φιλεργος . []κα — [
	] . ιοσε . . ην]αρανγ[]σακαι	σαπφο[]επεριτων[]αδελ [
45	]νι[.]μοιραν]ανμυ	45 φωνε[]ωδητων[] . οσε [
	] . νπρος]ανμυ	[] . τα [
	] . λεγο]τουτο	[]δρασ [
	]εν —]λακ[	[ ] . ιδε [
	]μεν]μεκα[[] . [
end of col.	end of col.	end of col.	

Fr. 49	Fr. 50	Fr. 51	Fr. 53
]ω [] . []ει [ ] . [ ]	] . [ ] . [ ]	]ο . []οπα [] . ε . []] . []
]λαβη [] . α []αχ [] . ε . [ ]	] . ηγ [ ] . . . [ ]	]λα [] . . . []	Fr. 54
5] . . . []α [] . . . []	Fr. 52]α . [ ] . . . [ ]	] . . . [ ]	] . αια [] . . . []
]νοιδα []μο [ ] . . . . .	]τακκ []		
Fr. 55	Fr. 57	Fr. 59	Fr. 60
]δε]α . [] . . .]απφ []ν . . . ανδ . [ ]	]υ]γων []ε . [ ]	]εφαλα . []ταο . [ ]	]μεδαν []
		]αμπα []	
Fr. 56	Fr. 58	5]θελση . [] . ικωνε [] . ουδιαρ [] . υ . . . []	Fr. 61
]λεγου []α [] . . .]ε [ ] . . . ]	] . . . ]	] . [ ] . [ ] . [ ]	]τα []τιδ []μα []
		] . υ . . . []	5] . . . []
Fr. 62	Fr. 63	Fr. 64	Fr. 65
]οσερ []ο []ν]ω]ερ []μ [] . θ . [ ]	]ο []τ []μ [ ]	]ν]ω]ερ []] . . . [] . . .] . . . []

	Fr. 80		
]. . . . [
Fr. 78 . . . . .	]υτον[
	]ουπ[	col. ii	
	]ει μαλ[	] πει[	] γα[
	]αιτινα[	5]ωθε[	] μ[
	] δεκα[	] . [	] τ . [
5]οματοςμ[	Fr. 81 col. i . . . . .	] λ[
]ωδονομ[	] . [	5	
]δεισγυναικ[	]ντοσι . [	] μ . [
]ξονοματος[	]ουσοτ[	] δε[
]ματος θ δ . [	]ιαναπ[	] τφ[
10]τακατευχα[	5] . ηνγε[]	τη[
]και . [.]τους[	]ονοτεσυν	10 φ[
]νκα . [. .]να . [	]ελθων εκ	. [
]ατο[	] . . . π [.]στην	[
	]ρικα	κα[
	10]ρω	λε . [
Fr. 79	]δαν	15 . . [
]νπρ . [	]τοδε	π[
]αλλια[	]κ	. . . . .
]νεις[
]κτιδ[	Fr. 82		
5] . αγτ . [	]ελλα[
]καια[	]νενυμμ[
] . αρχ . [	]αμβοιωτιας [
]ονπ[	]πλεωμεν [
]οκι[	5] . αιζαθε[
10]τ . [	]αιπροστο[
	] . ηβιωτ[
	]εεσοι . [

Fr. 83		Fr. 84	
]να . [		κ ¹ η 10 ²]υποτων[
]γκαιαλλ[		]ητιαμεν . [
] . εων . [		]ακανδρα[
] . ληλυθε[		]γαλ . [
5]τεχνων[		. . . . .
]νκαιεμμ[		Fr. 85	
]εσ παρα . [		]λλ[
] . ιτουςρν[		]διηνεκε[
]ρεωνεπ[		]ντημοικω[
10] . στοδεν[		end of col.	
]ογυναικ[
β			
]ςγητον[
]νρμα . [	Fr. 86 col. i	col. ii	Fr. 87
] . ιων . [] . . [] . . [
	[εγομεν [		]μαλιδ[
	] . ca . [		] . [ . . ] . η[
	]διατον [ ] . [		. . . . .
	5]ρμεν μ . [
	] . ηνο . [		Fr. 89
	]ησιν [] . [
	. . . . .		]ων[
			]παι[
			]κον[
Fr. 88 (b)			5] . [
	]εων[
(a) . . . . .	]ερι [
]κα[	] . ους [
[ ]	]κου [
5 [ ]	] . μελλεδαιμων [
] [	] . . . ποιναις [
] [.		
] . . [
] . [

Fr. 90	Fr. 91	Fr. 92
] . [.]φ[	]καιος [	]πιερετα[
] . υμνων[	]νεστιν [	]τευθεν[
] . ουδοντ . [	]κμαιρε [	]ουλευσα[
]ετηριχορον[	] . c . αρ [	] . τ[.]φθ[
5]επιχαρμ[	. . . . .	. . . . .
]τωπιθω[	. . . . .	. . . . .
] . λ[. .]ε[	Fr. 93	Fr. 94
] . νωφρων[	. . . . .	. . . . .
]ροενεγ[	]αμαρ[	]το[
10]ων [	. . . . .	. . . . .
.

Fr. 96 (a)	(b)	Fr. 97
] . α[	] . . [	]μετα[
]ρη . [	] . ιασκ[	]ξαρχη[
] . ντ[	]λκ . [	] . κωσ . [
]νον[	] [	]γαρεισ[
5] . ιφιλ . [	. . . . .	5]ακουτρ . [
] . η . [	. . . . .	]τι ωσπ[
] . [.] . . . [
.] [
.

Fr. 98 (a)	Fr. 98
.
] . ε[	σε[
]τι[	τι[
]μα[	]αύτην[
]αλλ[	] . δευτε [
5]ραν[.] φυγηγκαι [	αλλ[
]τηντ[. . .]τηγεφύρη παρα [	ραν [.] φυγήν και
]ταξωετιμεμνηταιτουαν [	τήν π[ρὸς] τῆι γεφύρη παρά-
]με . ιδαι αλλαγαρουδα . [	ταξιν ετι μέμνηται τοῦ Ἄν-
]ναλκαιο . εντητ[	τι]μενίδα . αλλά γάρ οὐδ' αὐ-
10] . αξέ[. .]ελευτ[	τὸν Ἄλκαϊον ἐν τῆι τ[
] . ολο[. .] . υσιαλ[	παρα]τάξει[ι τ]ελευτ[
]οτριοντοις[	ο]μολο[γ]οῦσι<ν> ἀλλ[λ
]γκαθοδονπο[	τ]ὸ τρίτον τοῖς [
]διατοσυνιστας . [	. . . ]ν κάθοδον ὑπο[
15]λεμονεν[. .] . ετ[	. . . ] δια τὸ συνίστασθ[αι
(b)	πό]λεμον ἐν[. .] . ικτ[Ἄ-
] . αγητιω[] . εφ[	ετ]υάγηι τω[. .] . εφ[Ἄ-
]ττηνω[]ειτη[	λυά]ττην ω[
]αρασω[	κτέ .
]περιτα[	. . . . .
20] . ητε . [	. . . . .
] . μ[.]χ . [	. . . . .
]οστον[	. . . . .
end of col.	. . . . .

Fr. 99	Fr. 100
]α . [] . . [
]ιμ[	]α . [
]ηνα[	. . . . .
]οπ[	. . . . .
5]δε[	. . . . .
.

Fr. 101

]αλλ[
]παρθεν[
]νω.[

Fr. 102

]...α[.]...[
]των υδ[
]υσκαθην[
]ειτεδια[
5]οναντι[.]δ[.]αιου[
]φοντονα[.]αιου[
]νταπα[.]αυτωι[
]...ν.απρος[
]εμονκινδυ[
10]...αμει...στο[
]κουεγερετο[
]φίττακοςε...[
]...ιω.[

Fr. 106

]ηρα.[
]νος[
]απομ[
]...κη.[

Fr. 102

]...α[.]...[
]ο τῶν Λυδ[ῶν βα-
δελ]ύς, καθ' ἣν [
]ειτε δια[
]τον Ἀντιμ[εν]ίδαν [ἀ-
δελ]φὸν τὸν Ἀλ[κ]αίου [
]ντα πα[ρ'] αὐτῶι [
]...ντα προς[
πόλ]εμον κινδυ[ν
]...αμειρος το[
]κον ἐγένετο [
]Φίττακος εἴπ[.
Κρ]οίσιωι [

Fr. 107

]ανει[
]...στου[
]πολ[
]τικ[
5]α[

Fr. 103

]...εν[
]...ος[
]...δη[
]...ας[

Fr. 104

]...[
]...ιρε[
]αρ.[

Fr. 105

]αλλ[
]νει.[
]κει[.]...[
]ιδαιλε[
5]εφεσιω[
]...ωνδη[
]...σαρ[
]...ξί[
]...υστ[
10]...ου[.]α[
]...καιος[.]...[
]...ορος α[
]...σπερεφ[
]...οσεις[
15]...μ[.]α[
]...γραφετα[
]...μ[.]ολυμπ[
]...τηνα[
]...ησαλ[
20]...αλλα[
]...εκμη[
]...αιοςδ[
]...αταξέ[

Fr. 110

]υφ[
]...μ[

Fr. 111

]...ε[

Fr. 112

]...[
]α[
]...πιδ[

Fr. 113

]...α[
]...ημα[.]...πο[
]...αταπ[
]...[

Fr. 108

]...πι[
]...νο[
]...εποι[
]...αι...[
5]...λλακαιτο[
]...αγτακατ[
]α[.]...πιτηκε[
]...αιγα[.]...αν[
]...αιπραιτ[
10]...ροτετ[
]...αρελθω[
]...ησαθην[
]...ρινακ.α[
]...σποιηται[
15]...ναιτονερω[
[]
[]
[]
[]

Fr. 109

]...λακοισπαρ[
]...πελογοις[

Fr. 114

]...η[

Fr. 115

]αμενε[
]φοραι[
]...περειω[
]...δεσεπήτ[
5]...γαροιςποη[
]...δε[.]...παμπα[
]...μιγαμ[.]...οσεινη[
]...σανεπειρηνη[
]...ναυτω καιπ[
10]...τουγαμον[
]...ρεπιλεγειω[
]...αρασχειντιστ[
]...εοικιναγνα[
]...ηταιπαντε[
15]...ραλλεγ[.]...[

Fr. 116

]...[
]...λεξ[
]...ειν[

NEW LITERARY FRAGMENTS

Fr. 117 . . .	Fr. 118 . . .
]αε[	]θ[
]νδ[	. . .
.
Fr. 119 . . .	Fr. 120 . . .
]φ[	]φ[
] . δετ[	]εδα[
]ρωτ[	]ευτη[
.
Fr. 121 . . .	Fr. 123 . . .
] [	]δε[
]με [	] . ciν [
] . [	]οιη [
. . .	] . ω [
Fr. 122	5] . φ [
]τοςμεναντονταις[	]πρω [
]στουβιωνο . [	] . ν [
]προυχοντος . [	]ν [
] . ω[	]ε [
5]ε[	10] . [
.

2506. COMMENT ON LYRIC POEMS

Fr. 124 col. i	col. ii	Fr. 125 . . .	Fr. 129 (a)
. . .	. . .	] . ντε . [	. . .
] . . . [. . .]ικαιοτ[	. . .	]ντιπα[	] . ιφ[
]αι εγ . ετ αιαλλ[	. . .	] . τεπα . [	]ντιστρο[
]ν . καιεντοιςπρ . [	. . .	]γραψ[	]τετημ[
]ν τασπρεβ[.]τ[	. . .	. . .	]αρεση . [
5 ] [	. . .	Fr. 126 . . .	5]χαιων . [
] νημενος . . [	. . .	] . λ[	]μουσικ[
] τοιςπεριτηγ[	. . .	]νδα[ . ] . [	] . π . [
] το[. .]πε[	. . .	]γαραρ[	. . .
] ως[	. . .	]χρασθαιλ[(b) . . .	. . .
10] ον . [	. . .	5]τοπροστ[] . . . [
] ω[	. . .	] . ιωνι []ν[	]ηδι . [
. . .	. . .	]προς[	]κεχρησθα[
. . .	. . .	]ημενοι . [	]δακτυλ[
. . .	. . .	] . . . [ . . ]ν . [	5]οικαιτρ[
. . .	. . .	. . .	]αρμονι . [
. . .	. . .	. . .	]διωκειν[
. . .	. . .	. . .	] . γαρευ . [
. . .	. . .	. . .	] . ρηων[
. . .	. . .	. . .	10]θαι[
.

Fr. 127

] [

]ο . . [

]ντις . [

] . ομ[

5]ει[

Fr. 128

. . .

] . . . [

] . π[

Fr. 149	Fr. 150	Fr. 151	Fr. 152	Fr. 153
].αρχ[	]. . . [	]. γ. [	]. μ.α[	]. ξη[
]. ου[	]. ου[	]. νω[	]. . α. [	]. . αι. [
]. μ[	]. δο[	]. τ. [	]. παρ[	. . .
]. . . [	]. . α.τ[	]. να[	. . .	. . .
. . .	5]ματ. [	. . .	. . .	. . .

Fr. 154	Fr. 155	Fr. 156	Fr. 157	Fr. 158
]. α. [	]. . αλ[	]. δε[ . . ] [	]. πο[	]. π[
]. . δω[	]. . μν[	]. ο.τα.πο[	]. κα. [	]. . c. [
]. εικα[	]. α. [	. . .	[ ]	]. μ.ο[
]. . [	. . .	. . .	]. δ[	]. λλ[
. . .	. . .	. . .	5 ] . [	. . .

Fr. 159	Fr. 160	Fr. 161	Fr. 162	Fr. 163
]. τ[	]. αμ[	]. . . [	α. [	]. μ.α[
]. γχ[	]. κ. [	]. β.ε[	. . .	. . .
.

Fr. 164	Fr. 165	Fr. 166	Fr. 167	Fr. 168
]. . .	]. . ου.σι.δ[	]. π.ε[	]. ε. [	]. ε.ι. [
]. . θ.ν[	]. α. [	]. η[	]. . [	. . .
]. . φ.α[	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
]. . τ.ω[	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Fr. 169	Fr. 170	Fr. 171	Fr. 172	Fr. 173
]. επ.α[	]. κ.ε[	]. . [	]. ε[	]. ε[
]. κ. [	. . .	]. . ν. [	. . .	]. . η. [
.
Fr. 174	Fr. 175	Fr. 176		
]. . ο.π.α[	]. μ[]. . . . [
]. . [.		
.		

Fr. 1. Text

The relative positions of the fragments constituting the two principal columns can be determined with certainty up to a point as follows:

(b) is fixed in relation to (c) by the fibres of the back.

(a) is fixed horizontally in relation to (b) and (c) by the fibres of the front; its distance is fixed with reasonable certainty by the internal evidence of (a)+(b) 1 seqq. τοῖς ἀ[α]κεδαμ[ο-νίοις ἢ] λθε τῆ[ν] | καθαριε[τικῆν] and (a)+(c) 7 seqq. τοῖς | Λακεδα[μονίοις . . .] καθα[ριστικῆ]ν.

(c) is fixed vertically in relation to (e) by the fibres of the back.

(d) is fixed horizontally in relation to (e) by the fibres of the front, and vertically in relation to (b) and (c) by the fibres of the back.

(n) is fixed vertically in relation to (e) by the fibres of the back, horizontally by its relation to (h) (see below).

(s) is fixed vertically in relation to (a) and horizontally in relation to (e) by the fibres of back and front.

(h) is fixed horizontally in relation to (n) and (e) with certainty, vertically in relation to (d) with probability.

(h) and (o) are less satisfactory: (h) is fixed vertically in relation to (a) by the fibres of the back, but there is room for doubt about its horizontal level (see below); (o) is fixed horizontally in relation to (s), and therefore also to (d)+(e), by the fibres of the front, but its vertical relation is indeterminable.

(f) (a scrap now missing) and (g) are fixed in relation to each other and to (a) and (c) by the fibres of the front. Allowing for the slope of the fibres (which descend by about the height of the letters in the space of a column-width), the following arrangement fits the external evidence best:

(a) ii. 3 seqq.	(g)	
καθαριε[	]. α[
γα.αν. [	]. μ. [	(c) i. 1 seqq.
μη.τε. [	]. π.χ[	]. ε.ν
αυτην[	(f)	]. ν.ο. [
καικα[	]. ν.τ. [	]. τ.ε[
8 λακεδ. [	]. δ.ρ[	]. ο.ν.ρ[
ριστικη[	. ρα[	]. λ.α. [] ο

This result is plainly unsatisfactory, for it seems unlikely that sense could be made of the last three lines, in each of which not more than half a dozen letters would be missing. In v. 8, *λακεδα-* must surely have been followed by *-μιοις*.

As for the other fragments here printed separately: the horizontal relation of (i) to (j) is fixed as shown by the fibres of the front; it is likely that nothing is lost between them, so that we should read

4] . τατοι . [
] λακεδα[

The horizontal relation of (m) to (l) is fixed as shown by the fibres, but there is no means of telling whether (m) stood to the right or to the left of (l) and at what distance.

It should be added that the evidence of the fibres suggests the likelihood of some close connection between (h), (i)+(j), (k), and (m)+(l), and gives some hope of establishing the relation of this complex to (c) and (n). I am heavily indebted to Dr. Barns on these points; and can only express my regret that it has not proved within our power to identify such inter-relations as may in fact exist. It follows that I cannot say how much (if anything) is missing between the last line of (c) col. ii and the first of (k)+(n); and (h) is left floating up and down (but not sideways).

Among the fibre-sequences which we have tried but failed to establish I mention the following:

1. From (g) vertically into (i)+(j) or (k).
2. From (h) horizontally into (i)+(j) or (k) or (c) or (n).
3. From (i)+(j) horizontally into (k) or (c) or (n). Despite the attraction of the internal congruences

(i)+(j) 5-6+(k) 1-2 λακεδα[ι]μο
αυτ[ο]ν

we have not been able to confirm the concatenation by the evidence of the fibres.

4. From (k) horizontally into (l)+(m).
 5. From the small fragments (p), (q), and (r) into any other fragments.
- (a) ii+(b)+(c) i: 1]: foot of an upright. 2]: top of an upright tilted to right; apex of λ not suggested. 4]: upper left-hand arc of a circle. 5]: foot of an upright. 6]: θ or ο. 12]: upper two-thirds of an upright; ι, or perhaps ν (surface to left destroyed). 14]: the first letter probably π; if so either it was abnormally broad, or the letter between it and οπ was very narrow. 15]: upper left-hand arc, as of ο or ω or possibly c.
- (h) The fourth line, for λ[ι], perhaps π[ι]. The fifth line, after τ, the start of a stroke asc. to right, probably α.
- (k) The fifth line,]: end of upper right-hand branch as of ν, χ, κ. The seventh line,]: left-hand arc of a circle.
- (d) The first line,]: lower left-hand arc. The sixth line, top arc, ε suitable.
- (s)+(o): (s) is badly rubbed and for the most part barely legible. 39]κ: or λ; followed probably by ι.]: an upright. 41]: an upright, ν probable.]: near the line, tip of a stroke coming from left. 44]: an upright, perhaps ρ, followed by the start of a stroke asc. from the line to the right.
- (c) col. ii: 1 Of φ, the tail below the line. Of λ, a substantial part of the right-hand descender and a trace of the left-hand stroke. 2 Before α[, the foot of an upright. 6 Of δ, a trace of the left-hand stroke. 7]: a dot level with the tops of the letters. 10 On the edge of the break, the left-hand arc of ω suggested. 11]: a dot level with the tops of the letters. 13]: apparently a short arc from the left-hand side of a

letter. 14]: apparently part of an arc at the level of the letter-tops (the trace only on a single fibre).

- (n)+(e): 21]: foot of an upright with traces to right; ι,] or κ[plausible. 23 Of π, only the left-hand half, but neither γ nor τ plausible. 24]: left-hand arc of a circle.]: a trace level with the letter-tops.]: foot of an upright. 26]: a dot on the line. 29 ουδε] suitable; of υ, most of the upright; of ε, only the base.]: the first letter almost certainly ε or θ. 30] (at the end): apparently the left-hand end of the cross-stroke of τ. 34 Before των, a dot level with the letter-tops, and above it a dot which may be the top of an interlinear letter. 39]: a dot on the line. 41] (at the beginning): right-hand edge of an upright with foot hooked to right. Before αει, an apex suggesting μ. 43]: upper part of an upright tilted to the right, compatible with η as sometimes written.]: apex as of λ or μ. 45 After τ, ο or ω suggested.
- (g): 1]: an upright with foot hooked to left. 2]: start of a stroke asc. from the line to the right. 4]: an upright. 6]: upper right-hand arc.]: left-hand side of a circle. 7]: upper left-hand arc.
- (i)+(j): 3]: upper right-hand arc of a circle.]: an upright, the top and foot suggesting the first upright of η or ν. 4]: a short arc on the line, as of the lower end of ε or c, but the surface is damaged.]: left-hand half of c or ο.
- (m)+(l): (m) 3]: start of a stroke asc. to right from the line. (l) 1 Lower curve of ε or c followed by the foot of an upright.
- (p): 1 A dot on the line followed by the base of a circle, as of ο or θ. 2 ε[ι: or θ[ι].
- (q): 1]: scrap of an arc from the left-hand side of a circle. 3]: end of a stroke sloping down to the line from the left.

Fr. 1. Commentary

(a) col. ii: 1 seqq. τοῖς Δ[α]κεδαμ[ονίοις] ἦλθε τῆ[ν] κ[ι]θαρ[ισ]τικὴν φέρων, *Simm.* 8 Λακεδα[ι]μοῖσι. 9 seqq. A quotation, denoted by χρ[ῆσις]. 13 Δάμας, one of the names recorded for Alcman's father, is only one of numerous possibilities here. 35-7 Π[ε]ν[θ]α-ρος [καὶ] 'Α[μ]εμαρ[τυρή]σας.

(c) col. ii = Third column, upper part, 1-20.

1 ff. 'Aeschylus the Phliasian', named in Xenophon, *Symp.* iv. 63 only, is not a likely person here. If Φλειάσιος is correct, the reference may be to Pratinas (cf. the Commentary on Alcman in 2389 35. i. 5, where Πρατίνου τοῦ Φλ[ειαίου] is a possibility); and if Αλκυλός is correct, the tragedian is surely meant. It is then said that 'he shows Alcman to be a Lacedaemonian', and it may seem natural to interpret 5 ff. as giving the source (λέγει] γὰρ ἐν τοῖς 'Γακιν[θ-] and text of Aeschylus' testimony; the dialect of the quotation as it stands (11 -ουσαν, 13 που) suits Aeschylus but not Alcman. Since no such title as 'Γακινθ- is attested or probable for Aeschylus, we must consider other possibilities: (a) that γὰρ was preceded by an infinitive with 'Αλκυλός as subject; this is unattractive, for if the quotation is from Alcman himself it cannot be evidence that Aeschylus proved Alcman to be a Spartan (2-3), unless indeed Aeschylus is not, after all, the tragedian but some scholar hitherto unknown; (b) that the quotation from Aeschylus begins at ἐν τοῖς 'Γακινθ-; a chorus in Aeschylus might say something like ἐν τοῖς 'Γακινθίοις | ἄκουσα τῶν ἀηδόνων | αἰ παρ' Ἐθρότα ῥοαῖσι | τῶν Ἀμύκλαιαν . . . Since the content of the next seven lines is indeterminable, there is no profit in speculating how the quotation may have testified to the Spartan nationality of Alcman, unless 'Amyclaeon' somehow referred to Alcman, the adjective being regarded as evidence that he was a native Lacedaemonian (as Lobel observes, the expression 'Cean nightingale' in Bacchylides iii. 98 might be quoted as evidence that the poet was a native of Ceos). 15 'Αρα-νίδα: cf. the Commentary on the *Partheneion* in 2389 6. ii. 8-9 'Αραρινίδες, equally in-scrutable.

Lower part, 21-45

The following text may represent the general sense fairly enough so far as it goes :

Ἄλκμαν οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀλ[26]λο τῶν ἐν [πα]ραλέλ[οι]27 πεν οὐδὲ ἐν τῶν κατὰ μ[κρὸν]28 ἀξίων λόγου γεγεν[ημέ]29ων ἐστὶ [δὲ] οὐδὲ [] []30 ὡς Λακεδα[ί]μόνιοι τότ[ε]31 ἐπέστησαν Λυδὸν ὄντα32 διδάσκαλον τῶν θυγατέ[ρ]ων33 καὶ ἐφή[βων] πατρί[σ]ιν34 χοροῖς το[] τῶν [ἀ]35γωνίσασθαι δὲ μὴδέπω[]36 καὶ νῦν ἐτι [ξέ]νικαὶ κέχρη[ν]37ται διδασκάλου χορ[ῶν] []38 γὰρ εἰ διὰ [τ]ῆν σοφία[ν] πο[]39 λήτην ἐπ[ο]ύσαντο [οὐκ εἰκόσ]40 ἐστὶν ἑα[ν]τοῦ κατη[γορεῖν]41 πη[] (?) τοῖς ἀ[ί]μασι τὸν Ἄλκμ[α]42 να καὶ λέγειν ὅτι β[ά]ρβαρος43 ἦν καὶ Λυδὸς ὑπὲρ Λυδίας44 πατρίδος καὶ γέ[γονε] . . .

On this question, whether Alcman was a Spartan or a Lydian, see also 2389. i with Lobel's notes; my *Partheneion*, pp. 166 ff. It is difficult, and may prove ultimately impossible, to reconstruct the sequence of arguments in detail. *Prima facie* it seems clear that 29-37 offer an argument in favour of Alcman's Lydian origin: 'it is (not surprising) that the Spartans made him choir-master, for to this very day they employ foreigners in that office'. But the coherence fore and aft is disputable: 38 ff. make the point that Alcman would not have proclaimed himself a Lydian in his poems, if the Spartans had conferred citizenship upon him: this looks like a new point, a rejection of a compromise-theory that Alcman was a foreigner indeed, but later made a Spartan. In itself this is coherent with the support of the Lydian theory in 29-37, but it is not easy to see how this new point can have been introduced by the particle γὰρ (38), whether ἀλλὰ γὰρ or καὶ γὰρ or conceivably ἐτι γὰρ. The coherence of 29-37 with what precedes is harder to establish. It looks as though an argument is being based on the fact that somebody made no mention of Alcman in a comprehensive history of some place. If so, that place is likely to be Lydia (and the supplement Εἰρηβο[] in 24 becomes very attractive): for it is not very likely that a comprehensive history of Sparta, at least one relevant to this discussion, should have made no mention of Alcman, and the absence of such mention would anyway appear to throw no light on the question of his birthplace. But if something like ἐν Λυδία, ἐν Λυδοῖς is to be supplied in 26, the argument is *prima facie* in favour of the Spartan theory; it can only be reconciled with the Lydian theory of 29 ff. if some special hypothesis be adopted, e.g., that the argument of 25 ff. was introduced with an expression of disagreement (but the phrasing of 25-9 is not in favour of this); or that the passage as a whole is simply a list of arguments and counter-arguments juxtaposed.

It will not be thought that this evidence, whatever view be taken of the coherence of its parts, contributes anything of value to the question whether Alcman was a Lydian. It is clear that that question could only be answered by inference from facts which admitted different interpretations. The argument offered here in 39 ff., that Alcman would not have proclaimed himself a Lydian if he had been admitted to Spartan citizenship, is plainly invalid: such proclamation might have occurred only in poems composed before his admission to citizenship. On the question how any problem could arise if Alcman himself asserted his Lydian origin, I have nothing to add to what I have said elsewhere (*Partheneion*, pp. 166 ff.).

As for the detail: 29: I have not found a word suitable at once to the sense, the construction with ὡς, and the letter-traces. 34-5: ἀγωνίσασθαι δὲ μὴδέπω, 'but did not yet compete', is obscure both in construction and in relation to the sense of the context. I have contemplated, but am inclined to reject, the possibility of a mixed construction, ὡς ἐπέστησαν for the first clause and an infinitive for the second, ἀγωνίσασθαι δὲ μὴδέπω [ἐάν], 'but did not yet allow foreigners to compete'. The word or words preceding ἀγωνίσασθαι cannot be made out: I should have expected -των to be the end of a participle agreeing with ἐφήβων and governing χοροῖς. 41: η: ἐν might have been expected, but the second letter is clearly η and the first was certainly not ε. The possibility of π, suggested by Dr. Barns, is worth

considering; one would expect to see a trace of the right-hand end of the crossbar, but it is not difficult to find other examples of this letter in which the right-hand upright is almost if not quite straight, and in which the crossbar does not extend perceptibly beyond the top of the right-hand upright.

Fr. 2-5. Text

Fr. 2: 2 []: upper left arc of a circle.

Fr. 4: 6 []: lower left arc or foot of an upright hooked to right. 7 []: feet of strokes asc. to right, αλ likely. 10 []: on the edge of the break, κ not excluded.

Fr. 5 (a), (b), (c). Fr. (b) is fixed vertically by the fibres of the back; the horizontal relation is undetermined, but it probably stood below, not above, (a) col. i. Fr. (c) is fixed horizontally by the cross-fibres; distance indeterminable.

Col. i: 18 After λ, foot of an upright.

Col. ii: 1 []: foot of an upright. 5 []: a small hook to the right on the line, α possible but not verifiable. []: start of a stroke on the line asc. to right, χ among the probabilities. 8 []: end of a stroke slanting from the left down to the line; not δ.

Between ε and δ, room for a broad letter, of which the top left-hand corner is preserved, bearing some resemblance to the angle of γ but not incompatible with ε as written in some places. 9 ε fairly certain, though only the middle of the back and the right-hand part of the cross-stroke are visible. 10-11 αο[]φάδες written in error. 15 []: only the top of the letter visible, apparently an arc level with the letter-tops; certainly not α.

Before δεδε, top of an upright tilted slightly to the left. 22 []: upper left-hand arc of a circle. []: upper part of an upright tilted slightly to the left. At the edge of the break, beyond the end of the line and above the level of the letters, part of a stroke rising to the right. 23 []: foot of a stroke asc. to right from below the line. 27 []: π or γι or γη.

28 []: ε or θ.

Fr. 2-5. Commentary

Fr. 4: 2 Presumably τυ]γγάνει.

Fr. 5: Col. i: 21 ff.: possibly a reference to Alcman fr. 24 (Bergk), οὐδὲ [Θεσσαλὸς γένος ἀλλὰ] Καρδί[ων] κτλ.

Col. ii: I cannot make sense or metre of the quotations in this column. 2-3 The context suggests ἀλλὰ ἀγ[]ένειος | τὴν ἡ]λικίαν δ []'Αγ[]η[]ιδάμος.

5 ff. It looks as though Alcman is here said to have used ελεφάντινος metaphorically, = 'ivory-white', a usage quoted by LSJ only from Crates fr. 29 and the *Anacreontea*. 5-6 χ[]ρω[]μα probable.

8-12 τῷ: evidently Agesidamus. ἡαυ: I cannot make anything of this; a genitive governed by ἄρχε would be helpful but was not written (ἀοῖ]δαι cannot be read). Δυμαί- [ναυ: αἱ ἐν Σπάρτῃ χορῆτιδες Βάκχαι Hesyeh.; see 2389 35. i. 5 with Lobel's notes. Τυνδαρι- δαιναυ: however this is articulated (Τυνδαριδ' αἰέν α], Τυνδαριδ' αἰεναῖς, Τυνδαριδαι | ἐνά[]?), the result is obscure in the context; nor is αἰχμαῖ (let alone αἰχμαί) at all helpful. 10-12 The hiatus after χοραγέ is intolerable unless interlinear, and κλεωνέ is not the form expected after *Parthen.* 44 ἄ κλεωνά χοραγός. σιοφιλές χοραγ(έ) | Ἀγησδάμει κλεωνέ Δαμοσιμίδα would make satisfactory metre.

15-18 This quotation, like the former, seems wanting in coherent sense and metre; presumably it abbreviates Alcman's text. ἀγέρωχος was already attested for Alcman by Eust. *Il.* 314. 43, cf. 2390 i. i (b) 4. αγερ- was not written here; ωγερ- is just possible in itself but incompatible with the following case-endings. αυτα is unintelligible: αυταί, αυται? ἀμῶν: Ap. Dysc. *pron.* 121 B quotes Alcman (fr. 66 Bergk) for ἀμῶν as Doric genitive of ἀμέε, and it would be rash to trust this commentator on details of dialect (he can even write

ἤλικες for ἔλικες); ἀμέων disyll. is likely enough in Alcman (my *Partheneion*, pp. 119 f.), and the sequence . . . κήρατος χοραγός, | αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἀμέων ἔλικες νεανίαι makes good metre so far as it goes. I do not trust the metre of what follows: φίλοι τ' ἀγένοι in isolation is about as unlikely as φίλοι τ' ἀγένοι κἀνύπανοι in sequence; possibly φίλοι τε κἀγένοι κἀνύπανοι.

FR. 6-25. Text

Fr. 6. The vertical relations of (a), (b) and (c) are fixed by the fibres; there is no means of telling how much is missing between (a) and (b), or whether anything is missing between (b) and (c).

(a): 1 . . . [: feet of two uprights hooked to right; the space between them suggests τ . [or γ . [. 7] . . . [: clubbed apex of an upright slightly tilted to left followed by top left arc. 8 . . . [: ω or ο .

(b): 1] . . . [: base of a circle. 2] . . . [: end of a horizontal as of τ .
(c): 10] . . . [: apparently λ, presumably right-hand half of μ . . . [: ε, unless ο or ω.
12] . . . [: end of a horizontal as of γ; of ε, only the right-hand end of the base; of ψ, only the left-hand end of the cross-stroke. 13] . . . [: left-hand arc and base of a circle, presumably ο but smaller than usual.

Fr. 7: 1 Before χ, foot of an upright hooked to right, then another less hooked and not reaching the line; η suggested, but two letters possible. 4 . . . [: trace of top left arc.

Fr. 8: 4] . . . [: end of a stroke asc. from left, above the tops of the letters, as of right-hand branch of υ . . . [: above the end of the horizontal of γ, a trace consistent with tip of left-hand branch of υ .

Fr. 9: 1 . . . [: two dots as of a line sloping down to the right from the level of the letter-tops, left-hand branch of υ suggested. 3 Of τ, only left-hand tip of horizontal. 4 Top of circle.

Fr. 11: 1 . . . [base of ο or ε. 2 . . . [: lower left quadrant of a circle.
Fr. 13 (a) and (b) are apparently line-ends from the same column; the interval between them is indeterminable.

(b): 2] . . . [: traces compatible with loop of ρ and tip of ι. 3] . . . [: end of a stroke desc. from left not quite to the line, followed by lower half of an upright hooked to right. . . [: an angle at level of letter-tops formed by a thin stroke asc. from left and a thick stroke desc. also to left but less sharply, followed by traces of a cross-stroke level with the letter-tops. 5 . . . [: an upright, close to α, perhaps ρ.

Fr. 14: 1 Foot of an upright and lower left arc of a circle. 3] . . . [: end of a horizontal touching the middle of ε, perhaps θ. 4 . . . [: top of a stroke desc. to left, probably α or λ.

Fr. 15: 2] . . . [: end of a cross-stroke just below the letter-tops, perhaps γ. 3 . . . [: small arc as of upper left-hand part of a circle.

Fr. 16: Smaller letters, from end of a line.

Fr. 17: 1] . . . [: bottom of ε or ε followed by foot of an upright. . . [: foot of an upright hooked to right followed by a trace just above the line. 4] . . . [: right-hand arc of ο or ω. Of κ, only tips of the upright and upper right-hand branch. 6] . . . [: λ or right-hand half of μ. 8 . . . [: α or possibly λ. 9] . . . [: only the right-hand branch.

Fr. 18 (a) and (b) placed as shown on evidence of cross-fibres, interval unknown; fr. 19 probably comes from the end of the same column as fr. 18 (b).

(a): col. i: 1] . . . [: top of an upright. 11] . . . [: right-hand arc of ο or ω. 15] . . . [: only end of tail, but not like]λλ. Col. ii+(b): 6 . . . [: resembles top left angle of υ.

17 (b)] . . . [: right-hand arc of a circle. 18 . . . [: left-hand half of ε or θ. 18 (b)] . . . [: tip of a stroke on level of centre of ε. 21 (b) . . . [: top half of a circle.

Fr. 21: 3 . . . [: a stroke, level with the letter-tops, asc. to right.

Fr. 23: 2 . . . [: compatible with end of top left branch of υ or χ.

Fr. 24: Perhaps ends of lines in same column as fr. 25. 1] . . . [: end of a stroke desc. well below the line. 2 . . . [: centre of left-hand arc of a circle.

Fr. 25: 4] . . . [: right-hand arc of ο or ω.

FR. 6-25. Commentary

Fr. 6: (a): 3 Δικα[ἀρχου, 4-5 Ἀ]ριστοτέ[λ-, 5-6 ὀ]π' Ἀριστάρ[χου. In 7, apparently Pit-tacus' father Hyrrhas, τὸν Ἵρ[ρ]ακ or possibly τὸν Ἵρ[ρ]αο[ν] (cf. Alcaeus fr. 129. 13).

(c): 3 [ευθυμια] or [ε]πιθυμια] possible. 6 Perhaps ἐγκλη]μα ἀπολυ[α- (but fr. 33. 2 cannot be placed here).

Fr. 8: 4 Γογγυ]λ- suggested; Sappho fr. 95. 4, cf. fr. 22. 10.

Fr. 17: 4 Δακκ[ε]λ[λ(ε)ιω] might suit the context. 6 Ἄλλε]μάν likely. 7 το[θ] likely. 8 Presumably κλ[ε]νω]αί Cάρ[ιδε]α, or [-διε]α.

FR. 26 col. i. Text

Fr. (b), (c) are located as shown on the evidence of both back and front fibres.

6 Before τερα]ι, a trace at the level of the letter-tops; the gap barely suffices for τ[η]ε]ε]ραι, certainly not for τ[η]ε]υ]ε]ραι. 7 διτταγαρε]σπα corrected to διτταγαρε]ισπα by the first hand.

8 Apparently ω]διαλλ written for ω]δια]διαλλ; the correction above the line should presumably have been δ' (=διά) not δ' (=δέ). 9 δευτε]ρ corrected to δευρ.

10 θεα]ι corrected to θεα. 11-12 παρ]θενε]ρω]σαν corrected to παρ]θενε]ω]σαν. 20 After θε, the top arc of a circle. 24 (c)] . . . [: a trace as of the tip of the upper branch of κ.

25] . . . [: the tip of a tall letter, φ or ψ, followed by a dot at the level of the letter-tops. 26] . . . [possible. Before λη, the greater part of a circle open to right (as in c) preceded by the foot of an upright; possibly to be combined as κ. 30 . . . [: top angle and left-hand upright of π or perhaps υ or γ.

(d): 3] . . . [: end of a stroke desc. from left. 6] . . . [: top of an upright. 8 . . . [: left-hand arc of ο or ω. This fragment is located as shown on the evidence of the fibres.

FR. 26 col. i. Commentary

The information given here is new and surprising:

(a) There are many allusions to Stesichorus' Palinode from Plato onwards,¹ but never an indication of two Palinodes. In one of these, we learn, Stesichorus criticized Homer for saying that Helen herself, not a phantom of Helen, went to Troy; in the other, he found fault with Hesiod—why, we do not know (Hesiod is said to have been the first to introduce the phantom of Helen, fr. 266 Rz. =Schol. Lycophr. 822). All other writers refer to, or presuppose, not two Palinodes but two poems of which the first contained the Slander (ἡ τῆς Ἑλένης κατηγορία, Plato), the second was the Palinode (τὴν καλομένην Παλινωιδίαν, Plato and Isocrates); the former is called ἡ ἔμπροσθεν ᾠδῆ by Maximus Tyrius, ὁ πρότερος λόγος by Philostratus, the latter is ἡ ὕστερον ᾠδῆ in Dio Chrysostomus.

(b) It looks as though Chamaeleon is the authority not only for the quotations from the

¹ Full *testimonia* in my *Poetae Melici Graeci*, fr. 192. The most important passages are Plato, *Phaedr.* 243 A, *Rep.* 586 c, Isocrates, *Helen* 64, Dio Chrys. *Or.* xi. 40, Pausan. iii. 19. 11, Philostr. *Vit. Apoll.* vi. 11, Aristid. *Or.* xlv. 54 (ii, p. 72 Dind.), *Or.* xiii. 131 (i, p. 212 Dind.) with schol. (iii, p. 150 Dind.), Max. Tyr. 21. 1, Tzetzes on Lyc. *Alex.* 113, *Suda* s.v. *Στης*. iv. 433 Adler.

ἤλικες for ἄλικες); ἀμέων disyll. is likely enough in Alcman (my *Partheneion*, pp. 119 f.), and the sequence . . . κήρατος χοραγός, | αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἀμέων ἄλικες νεανίαι makes good metre so far as it goes. I do not trust the metre of what follows: φίλοι τ' ἀγένεοι in isolation is about as unlikely as φίλοι τ' ἀγένεοι κἀνύπανοι in sequence; possibly φίλοι τε κἀγένεοι κἀνύπανοι.

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(b): 1] . . . [: base of a circle. 2] . . . [: end of a horizontal as of τ.

(c): 10] . . . [: apparently λ, presumably right-hand half of μ. [: ε, unless ο or ω. 12] . . . [: end of a horizontal as of γ; of ε, only the right-hand end of the base; of φ, only the left-hand end of the cross-stroke. 13] . . . [: left-hand arc and base of a circle, presumably ο but smaller than usual.

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[: an angle at level of letter-tops formed by a thin stroke asc. from left and a thick stroke desc. also to left but less sharply, followed by traces of a cross-stroke level with the letter-tops. 5] . . . [: an upright, close to α, perhaps ρ.

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25] . . . [: the tip of a tall letter, φ or ψ, followed by a dot at the level of the letter-tops. 26 λυτη[possible. Before λη, the greater part of a circle open to right (as in c) preceded by the foot of an upright; possibly to be combined as κ. 30] . . . [: top angle and left-hand upright of π or perhaps υ or γ.

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Fr. 26 col. i. Commentary

The information given here is new and surprising:

(a) There are many allusions to Stesichorus' Palinode from Plato onwards,¹ but never an indication of two Palinodes. In one of these, we learn, Stesichorus criticized Homer for saying that Helen herself, not a phantom of Helen, went to Troy; in the other, he found fault with Hesiod—why, we do not know (Hesiod is said to have been the first to introduce the phantom of Helen, fr. 266 Rz. = Schol. Lycophr. 822). All other writers refer to, or presuppose, not two Palinodes but two poems of which the first contained the Slander (ἡ τῆς Ἑλένης κακηγορία, Plato), the second was the Palinode (τὴν καλουμένην Παλινοιδίαν, Plato and Isocrates); the former is called ἡ ἔμπροσθεν ὠιδίη by Maximus Tyrius, ὁ πρότερος λόγος by Philostratus, the latter is ἡ ὑστερον ὠιδίη in Dio Chrysostomus.

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two Palinodes, but also for the statement that there were two Palinodes (and presumably for the information about their contents). It is not easy to see how his evidence can be reconciled with that of either earlier or later writers. The language used by Plato and Isocrates strongly suggests a single Palinode, without a rival, τὴν καλουμένην Παλωαίδιαν, a poem commonly called by that name, 'The Palinode'. We now learn that there were in fact two such poems; and we are free to suppose that (for whatever reason) one of them was more celebrated than the other, and acquired in course of time the exclusive title or subtitle, 'The Palinode'. We have no particular reason to distrust the new evidence: Chamaeleon wrote a book about Stesichorus (Athen. xiv. 620 c), and is not likely to have said that there were two Palinodes, quoting the opening lines of both, unless the fact was manifest enough; we at least are not in a position to discredit or even to dispute his testimony—he had certain poems in front of him, we have not. The fact that post-Alexandrian writers speak as if there were only one Palinode is open to the further possible explanation that only one of the two was extant in the later period: but it seems most reasonable to conclude that two Palinodes were in existence, of which one was more obviously a Recantation of the Slander, more directly related to it, and specially worthy of the name, 'The Palinode'; whether both Palinodes were still extant at the time of our Commentary, we cannot tell.

(c) The fact stated here, that the Stesichorean Helen stayed with Proteus in Egypt while her phantom went to Troy, was already familiar to us from the scholia on Aristides and from Tzetzes. Most modern accounts have rejected their testimony; wrongly, as we now see, but not unreasonably. It was, no doubt, a risky inference from Stesichorus' words οὐδ' ἔβασ ἐν νηυσὶν εὐσεβέμοις, that Helen did not sail with Paris at all; we now learn that it was a false inference, for Helen did travel as far as Egypt, and Stesichorus merely meant that she did not go all the way to Troy—οὐδ' ἔβασ ἐν νηυσὶν is to be taken closely with the next line, οὐδ' ἔκειο Πέργαμα Τροίας. But the fact remains that Dio of Prusa states explicitly that the Stesichorean Helen 'never sailed anywhere at all', and that the story of her arrival in Egypt was to be found in 'certain others'. This is now seen to be a falsehood, a remarkably careless and misleading blunder. It has put most modern scholars on the wrong track, leading them to look for other answers to the question, 'Where did the Stesichorean Helen pass the years of the Trojan War?' The answer has been given (with the help of Eur. *Or.* 1636 f., Hor. *Epod.* xvii. 40 ff.) that Helen was transformed into a star, Κάστορι τε Πολυδεύκει τ' ἐν αἰθέρος πτυχαῖς σύνθακος. All this work must now be undone; and it is worth noting that our Commentary gives no support (rather the reverse) to the theory, based mainly on Eur. *Hel.* 44 ff., that the Stesichorean Helen went to Egypt not by ship with Paris but by air in the arms of Hermes. The account given by the scholia on Aristides and by Tzetzes, being now confirmed in one respect, is quite likely to be reliable in another: that Helen was taken away from Paris by Proteus in Egypt (cf. 26 (a) 15-16 above). Finally, we have learnt a new lesson about the danger of the argument *ex silentio*: Herodotus (ii. 113 ff.) devotes some time and trouble to looking for confirmation in early poetry of the story told by Egyptian priests about Helen's sojourn there. Homer, he thought, knew it but suppressed it; the *Cypria* knew nothing of it; not a word about Stesichorus, who was ready to provide just what the historian wanted.

Stesichorus' adjectives are very rare: φιλόμολπος Pi. *Nem.* vii. 9, Corinna 2372 a. 5, χρυσοπτερος (of Iris) Homer twice, *h. Cer.* 314, (of Eros) Ar. *Av.* 1738, elsewhere only late (Μούσαι χρυσοπτέρυγοι Him. *Or.* xiv. 37 = xlviii. 37 Col.).

16-22 It is not elsewhere recorded that Demophon was carried to Egypt on the way back from Troy. μετὰ τῶν Θε[...]^{δων}: there is no obviously suitable supplement except Θεε[...]^{δων}; if this is correct, we shall think it no exaggeration to say that S. ἐκαιοποίησε τὰς ἱστορίας.

22-4 D.'s mother is commonly *Phaedra*, but *Antiope* according to Pindar, *Ariadne*

according to schol. Hom. *Od.* xi. 321 (*Myth. Lex.* and *RE* s.v.); not elsewhere *Iope*, whose marriage to Theseus is mentioned in Plut. *Thes.* 29.

24-5 Ἀκάμαν[τα δὲ | ἐκ] Φαίδρα is possible, but a less conventional name may well have stood in this context.

25 ἐκ δὲ τῆς Ἀμ[αζόνος Ἴππο]λύτης.

31 Amphilocheus is the speaker in Stes. fr. 17 Bergk.

Fr. 26 col. ii. Text

6 At the end, two dots level with the letter-tops; it is impossible to say what case of *Στησίχορος* was written. 7] : ε likely; if so, room for three letters in the gap. [: ω possible as well as ο. 9 init.] : thick end of a stroke level with the letter-tops, more bulbous than expected for the tip of the horizontal of γ. 11] : first, what could be the base of c or ε, then two traces both more or less horizontal on the line. 14] : a dot above the general level. 23 μῆσαν possible and perhaps better suited to the space. 24] : upper arc of c or ε followed by a dot just below the level of the letter-tops. 27] : a small trace as of the right-hand end of the cross-stroke of γ or τ, followed by tops of two uprights.] : two upper arcs close together, the first suggesting ρ.

Fr. 26 col. ii. Commentary

1-7 The sequel suggests that the sense in 2-3 was 'the majority of other poets used Stesichorus', e.g. τῶν τε ἄλλων ποιητῶν οἱ πλείονες ταῖς ἀφορμαῖς ταῖς τούτου (ἐχρήσαντο). But τῶν τε ἄλλων would naturally be preceded by δ τε *Στησίχορος*, and the meaning might then be 'Stesichorus used the narratives of X, and so did most other poets'. This is not easy to reconcile with what follows, and we might well prefer something like 'Stesichorus used the narratives of (e.g.) Homer, and most other poets used *his*', scil. Stesichorus'; though one might have expected rather μὲν . . . δὲ . . . than τε . . . τε . . .

4 ff. e.g. μετὰ γὰρ Ὀμηρον καὶ Ἡσιόδου οὐδενὶ μᾶλλον *Στησίχορου* συμφανοῦς.

7-14 This fact, that the Aeschylean recognition by means of the lock of hair in the *Chaeophorae* was taken from Stesichorus, is new to us. 8-9 τριλογία seems obvious, although the trace does not suggest γ. It is hard to think of anything to insert between Ἀγ. and Xo., but if there was nothing v. 9 was a very short line.

14-24 Eur.'s debt to Stesichorus here was already known, schol. *Or.* 268. 17 παρ' οὐ μὲν γὰρ λέγεται. 20 In our MSS. of Eur. (*Or.* 268-9) μ' stands before εἶπε, not as here before ἐξαμύν. 21-2 e.g. τόξα δ' ἐγώ, τόξα δέ σοι. 23 κεκαμμένος with the dative normally means 'excelling in' (epic and later) or 'furnished with' (Pindar and tragedy). The sense 'excelling in' can only be assigned to κεκαμμένα here if it be taken to govern the infinitive βάλειν (cf. *Od.* iii. 282 ἐκάλυτο φῶλ' ἀνθρώπων νῆα κυβερνήσαι) with παλάμαις instrumental (or local?), 'by the power of [or, 'in?'] my hands excellent at striking mightily'. Otherwise we may have to suppose a novel usage broadly similar to the Homeric ἄρμενον ἐν παλάμην (Lobel notes the verbal resemblance to Hes. *Scut.* 320 f. ἀρσάμενος παλάμησι . . . πάλιν ἐπικρατέως).

25-7 The sense presumably was that Euripides took from Stesichorus the motif of Iphigeneia's journey to Aulis under pretext of marriage to Achilles (also in the *Cypria*, Hom. vol. v. 104 Allen).

Fr. 26 (f) From below 26 (e), perhaps without interval. 5 ποιητῶν. 8 c]νομολογ. 9 π[ερὶ.

Fr. 27-47. Text

Fr. 42: Evidence of fibres places (d) 1 about level with the interval between (a) 4 and 5; there is no particular reason to assign (a) and (d) to the same column; (b) and (c) cannot

belong to the same column as (a), but may come from the top of the next column. Interval between (b) and (c) indeterminable.

(a) 1] : edge of right-hand arc of a circle. 8] : ν and υ both possible.
 (c) 1] : a cross-stroke, perhaps a filler. 3] : perhaps rather θ .
 (d) 1] An upright hooked to the right followed by the foot of an upright similarly hooked.
 6] : end of a cross-stroke touching the top of the left-hand upright of η .

Fr. 43 col. ii: 2] : end of a cross-stroke touching the middle of the back of α . 5
] : start of a stroke asc. to right. 6] : lower left-hand arc. 9] A long thin
 stroke starts between $\epsilon\mu$ and reaches to middle of ι in line above. 11] : left-hand tip
 of a cross-stroke at the level of the letter-tops.

Fr. 44 col. i: 1] : a horizontal on the line, δ or possibly κ .] : foot of an upright
 hooked to right, then two dots just above the line, π] possible. 2] : foot of an
 upright. 3] : end of a cross-stroke as of γ or τ . 8] : tail of a stroke desc.
 from left. 13] : left-hand arc. 15] : end of a branch asc. from left, as of κ
 or χ .

Col. ii: 13] : top left-hand part of ϵ or θ . 15] : left-hand half of a circle.
 Fr. 45: 1] End of a stroke desc. from left, then the foot of an upright with a stroke rising
 to the right, as of ν ; $\alpha\upsilon$ or $\lambda\upsilon$ likely. 2] : foot of a stroke slightly sloping from the
 left not quite to the line. After ι , ϵ (or ϵ with crossbar obliterated), then the foot of an up-
 right hooked to right, then the base of a circle; $\iota\epsilon\iota$ possible. 4] : top left-hand
 arc of a circle. 5] : a dot level with the letter-tops.] : the foot of a stroke asc.
 to right. 9] : the left-hand half of ϵ or θ . 15] : end of a cross-stroke
 touching \circ not far from its top. 16] : tip of a left-hand branch as of ν . 19] :
 dots as of top and bottom of an upright. 20] : compatible with ν . 22] : foot of
 a stroke desc. from left. After ϵ , the foot of an upright hooked to right, ι or υ possible.
 23] : end of a cross-stroke touching ι just below its top. 25] Small vacant space
 between $\alpha\iota$ and $\epsilon\nu$.] : an upright on the edge of the break.] : the start of a stroke
 asc. to right, the slope suggesting α rather than λ .

Fr. 46: 7] : tip of a right-hand branch as of χ .
 Fr. 47: 1] : left-hand arc of a circle. 2] : left-hand half of ϵ or θ . 6] :
 tip of an upper branch as of κ or υ .

FR. 27-47. Commentary

Fr. 42: Apparently concerned with Sappho: 7 Χαράξ[ι], her brother Charaxos; Aeolic
 verse in 10-11, $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\sigma$, $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\theta\epsilon$. With]παιπολυα[ι in 9 compare Sappho fr. 155 Πολυανὰκτιδα παῖδα.
 In 1, though other articulations are possible, (-)δεδρ[ι]μακε δ' ὄν κε[ι] is highly probable. With
 the second line compare Sappho fr. 58. 16 $\nu\epsilon\beta\rho\iota\omicron\iota\sigma\upsilon\nu$.

Fr. 43 col. ii: 2 Χα[ρ]αξο[ι] cannot be confirmed. 9 κερωμ[ι]: probably quotation
 from verse.

Fr. 44 col. ii: 12-13 Apparently Sappho and Charaxos. 16 Perhaps $\sigma\upsilon\mu\pi\omicron\sigma\iota\omega$.
 19 Πολυ[α]νακ[ι] among the possibilities.

Fr. 45: In 16 and 24, Charaxos perhaps mentioned.

Fr. 47: 4 The name of Sappho again.

FR. 48. Text

The vertical relations of (a), (b), (c) and of (d), (e) are fixed by the fibres of the backs.
 A joint within col. ii prevents fibres on the front from continuing from (a), (b), (c) into (d),
 (e) but their horizontal relations are fixed: for (a), (d), by tops of columns; for (c), (e), by
 bottoms of columns and by congruences between ends of lines in (e) and the beginnings of

lines in (c); for (b), (d), also by congruences. Fr. (f) is fixed vertically in relation to (e) by
 the fibres of the back, but its horizontal relation is indeterminable. What remains uncer-
 tain is the number of lines missing between the foot of (d) and the top of (e). The number of
 letters missing between the two parts of col. ii, (d) and (b), can be inferred with some con-
 fidence from the obvious supplements in 6 and 7, consistent as they are with the average
 width of a column.

There are indications that fr. 49 should be placed opposite, and if so probably to the
 left of, col. ii. 25-33.

Col. i: 5] : end of a cross-stroke as of γ or τ . 18] Tip of upper branch of κ or
 υ , then tops of three circles, then the tip of a stroke desc. to right, top of an upright, and
 (rather widely spaced) top of a circle. 20] : foot of a stroke hooked to right. 25
] : left-hand arc of ω likely. 37] : a short horizontal on the line. 38] :
 end of a stroke desc. from right, then foot of an upright hooked to right, then a lower left-
 hand arc, $\alpha\tau\omicron$ possible. 42] : a tail more or less horizontal on the line, ϵ or perhaps
 ϵ . 44] Between ϵ and η , a dot level with the letter-tops, then a horizontal on the line
 as of δ or ζ (if so, room only for ι before it). 46] : a trace suggesting the extreme edge
 of the right-hand arc of \circ or ω . 47] : tip of a tail as of α or λ .

Col. ii: 4] Before ι , the base of ϵ or ϵ ; after ι , traces consistent with the left-hand half
 of ω . τ is defective, but the spacing precludes γ . 5] At an interval after ϵ , two dots,
 probably from an upright. 6] The branches of ν start higher and lie flatter than usual; if
 the following letter had had a middle stroke, $\tau\epsilon$ would have been read. The following letter
 lacks a crossbar, but the spacing proves τ , not γ . 8] : lower parts of two uprights
 curving (the second less so) to the right.] : right-hand stroke of α or λ , hardly μ . Between
 $\iota\epsilon$ and $\epsilon\theta\alpha$, apparently $\theta\circ$, η ; between \circ and η , what looks like a hook to the left just below
 the line. $\epsilon\iota\sigma\omicron\rho\eta\theta\alpha$ is perhaps not excluded by the left-hook (compare the ρ in col. iii. 43 $\epsilon\rho\gamma\omicron\sigma$),
 but there is hardly room for the loop at the top. 9] : a trace on the line followed
 by the feet of two uprights hooked to right,] η possible. 11] : a horizontal stroke
 level with the letter-tops followed by the top of a circle. 13] : an upright. 14]
 Between ν and α , the foot of an upright hooked to right followed by a longish tail touching
 α low down. Of α , only the extreme lower ends of angle and right-hand stroke. Thereafter,
 a trace on the line followed at an interval by an upright, perhaps the right-hand stroke of ν .
 Then υ , then an upright hooked to the right just above the line. 19] : left-hand
 arc of a circle. 30] : μ or perhaps λ . 37] : an upright. 42] : foot
 of an upright hooked to right.] : a cross-stroke passes through the left-hand side of \circ ,
 suggesting θ , with which traces near the line are compatible. 43] : lower left-hand
 arc of a circle. 47] After ρ , apparently the lower half of the left-hand upright and
 the greater part of the cross-stroke of η , but ϵ and θ not quite ruled out. 48] : tops
 of two strokes, whether of one letter or two.

Col. iii: 3] : the left-hand edge of a circle. 23] Or perhaps χ . 24] :
 foot of an upright. 39] After $\chi\omicron\epsilon$, the left-hand arc of \circ , ω , or ϵ . After α , the left-hand
 half of ϵ or θ . 40] After $\kappa\omicron\omega\nu$, the left-hand arc of \circ or ϵ . After λ , the left-hand tip of a
 cross-stroke as of τ . 41] Perhaps $\pi\epsilon\theta$, but of π only the lower part of the right-hand
 upright, of ρ only the loop, and no apparent reason (the surface being undamaged) why the
 upright is not visible. 45] : foot of an upright hooked to right. 46] : tip
 of a tail desc. from left as of α . 48] : right-hand arc of a circle.

Fr. 48. Commentary
 All three columns evidently refer to Sappho and include extracts from her poems.
 Col. ii: 5 ff. $\kappa[\alpha] \pi[\epsilon\rho\iota] \tau\eta\nu [\dots] \nu \upsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon[\rho\omicron] \nu \kappa\alpha\iota \tau\omicron\theta\tau\omicron [\dots] \tau\omega\sigma \lambda[\acute{\epsilon}\gamma] \epsilon\iota$. After $\tau\eta\nu$, $[\text{Κλέειν}]$
 is among the possibilities. A lemma begins in 7 $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\iota\mu\epsilon$, extending as far as $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\tau\alpha\iota$, perhaps

as far as 15; it ends before *ὑπολαβ-* in 15-16 at latest. In 13, if the dot over *ν* marks cancellation, perhaps *τέχνην* corrected to *τ' ἔχην*. 19 f. *παλλήλας* 20 f. *Ἐπιφω*. 24 f. *γνώμη*. 25 f. Possibly *τῶν κάμ[ατος]*. 32 It is not possible to combine with fr. 60 to give *Ἀνδρομέδαν*. 41 ff. The lemma seems to extend to the end of the column, though *ουσα* in 42 must then be a degradation of the dialect; it may have begun earlier, from *-ομαι* in 38 or before. Neither sense nor metre is recoverable.

Col. iii: 39 *ἴχου*, 41 *ἴγυος*, so close together, suggest *Δάριχος* and *Ἐρίγυιος*; Sappho's third brother *Χάραξος* may have been named in the same context (36).

39-45 The level of these three detached pieces is fixed by the fibres of the front (and, for the third, by the foot of the column); the intervals can only be determined by internal evidence.

Striking congruences in 43-5 would suggest that the three pieces are virtually contiguous in 44:

στιν[οι]κου-
ροσκαυφιλεργος []ca
44 καπφω[ι]περιτωναδελ-
φωνε[ν]ωδη[ς]τιν[ι],

but this reconstruction has certain obvious disadvantages: it creates lines appreciably shorter than the norm, and it is hard to see how the end of 43 could be supplemented; *ο[δ]ca* could hardly be reconciled with *ἔτι ἦν*, and *ω[ς] c* ἄ *καπφώ* (*λέγει*, or the like) is unlikely phraseology. Moreover an unintelligible sequence of letters will be given in 42:

ταν|ταγαρ . ωστιν[ν].

It seems therefore highly probable that a small interval should be marked between the first two pieces; and in this connection much depends on the letter preceding *ωστιν* in 42. What is preserved is the right-hand part of a letter: a horizontal stroke, slightly thickened at the end, stopping short of the following iota a little below the left-hook at the top of that letter; below, at the edge of the break, there is a short stroke horizontal on the line, which could be either the end of the right-hook at the foot of an upright or the tip of the tail of some longer letter-base.

These relics strongly suggest *τ*; yet the supplement *[ε]τιν*, which would seem hardly avoidable, is unintelligible in the context, and we ought to consider the alternative possibility that the traces represent a sigma, its upper arc flattened to the horizontal as occasionally elsewhere; the lower trace may very well be the right-hand end of the lower arc, which often stops well to the left of the position reached by the upper arc. While it must be candidly admitted that the upper arc of sigma is, as a rule, rounded, and tends to swell above the level of the letter-tops, yet it must be added that the upper arc sometimes appears to be straightened almost if not quite to a horizontal; among other examples I note fr. 1 (*h*) 4, where the sigma, if similarly mutilated, would have left traces very like those remaining here.

I do not think that sigma here is more than a bare possibility; but I think it is that. If *]αν* were read, the supplement *[φη]αν* would suggest itself, and the fragments would be spaced thus:

γυιος[]περεμματα[]νταν
ταγαρ[φη]ανωστιν[οι]κου
ροσκαυ[]φιλεργος []ca
καπφω[]περιτωναδελ
45 φωνε[]ωδη[ς]τιν[ν].

This will at least serve to show the nature of the dilemma: the abnormally short lines and

the unintelligible *γαρ ωστιν* in 42 are avoided at the cost of unwelcome gaps in the next three lines. 41 may be supplemented *ὑπὲρ ἐμμάτ[ων]*, with Aeolic *πέρ* normalized as *ὑπέρ*, and 42 is easy; but it is hard to supply the few missing letters in 43-5 with any appearance of probability. I have no suggestion worth publishing, except that in 45 the space might just admit *ἔ[χθρ]ώδη τω[δ]* (Barns).

Fr. 49-76. Text

Fr. 49: Both vertical and horizontal fibres fix this fragment in fr. 48 col. ii, probably opposite the ends of lines 25-33, and probably on their left. But the papyrus is so damaged, and the vertical correspondence so distant, that the following location, though plausible, may be disastrously (however slightly) unreliable:

Col. ii, 25
μηη[]φ[. . . .]ον
αωμ[] . ρ [. . . .]ο
φησ[] λαβη[. . . .]ρ
ουτ[] νεε[. . . .]ρ
]θ[] . . . [. . .]ην
] . . . [. . .] . ει
] . . . α[]τουτο
]νοιδα[]δρο
]τακκ[]εν

Fr. 50: Surface partly stripped.

Fr. 51: 2 [: left-hand arc of a circle. 6 An upright with foot hooked to right followed by the left-hand arc of a circle. 7 [: left-hand half of a circle.

Fr. 53: 3] : top of an upright. [: upper left-hand arc.

Fr. 57: 1 [: foot of an upright.

Fr. 59-60: Probably close together, the latter vertically above the former. 59. 1] . . : feet of two uprights with slight inclination to the right. 2 [: a dot level with the letter-tops. 3 [: lower half of an upright with foot hooked to the right. 5 [: top left-hand corner of *γ* or *π*. 6] : end of a stroke desc. from left. 7 ρ[: probable, κ possible. 8] : top of a circle. For *ν*, *χ* not ruled out; after it, top of a circle.

Fr. 61: 5 The middle trace is the top of a circle.

Fr. 62: 4] : top of a circle.

Fr. 64: 3 Very small letters, at the end of a line.

Fr. 66: 2 [: ε or θ.

Fr. 67: 2] : upper arc.

Fr. 68: 2 [: left-hand half of a circle.

Fr. 69: 2 [: ε or θ.

Fr. 70: 1 [: a horizontal on the line; perhaps base of δ or ζ.

Fr. 71: 3 π[: or perhaps γ[. 4 ε[: or perhaps σ[. 7 λ[: only the start of the left-hand stroke, below the tail of the preceding λ.

Fr. 72: 1 μ (only the right-hand half preserved) followed by a brief gap; presumably a numeral. 2] : perhaps γ or τ. [: left-hand arc of a circle.

Fr. 73: 1] : θ possible. [: foot of an upright. 2 [: left-hand arc of a circle.

Fr. 75: 1 Before λ, tip of a tail as of ε or c; after λ, base of a letter slightly above the line.

Fr. 49-76. Commentary

Fr. 59-60: in 59. 1, the name of Sappho, with probably some quotation in the sequel.
 2 Probably not κεφαλαν: the last letter is likely enough, but one would have expected to see the ends of the branches of κ. 5 The sequence of letters is peculiar, and the ο is abnormally low, its upper arc flattened and below the level of the letter-tops; θ is not possible. 6]ικωνε[perhaps likeliest, but there are other possibilities. 7-8 Just possibly to be equated with Sappho fr. 56:

]. ουδιαν[δοκι
 μωμπροσιδ]ους,

but tiny traces of the tops of the next two letters look hardly compatible with ω.
 In 60 the name of Andromeda, a rival of Sappho, is an obvious possibility.

Fr. 77. Text

1]: foot of an upright. 10]: resembles the right-hand corner of the loop of ρ.
 [: an upright. 16]: upper part of the right-hand stroke of α, δ, or λ, thickened.
 17]...: end of a short tail followed by the end of a long tail both desc. from left, e.g. κε, then a dot level with the letter-tops, perhaps ι. 19]...[: lower left-hand arc followed by a dot on the line and starts of two strokes asc. to right. 21]: extreme tip of an upper branch as of κ. 26]ρ or possibly]φ.

Fr. 77. Commentary

Nothing of value can be inferred from the first ten lines: there are references to Pittacus and Alcaeus, and perhaps an appeal to the authority of Dicaearchus; φων[in 8 may be connected with the 'murder' which is the subject of the sequel.

The remainder contains much that is unintelligible in detail as it stands, but the general outline seems clear enough. 11 ταυτα δηλοῖ introduces the first of three quotations from Alcaeus, each of which is alleged to prove an argument in connection with the violent death of an unnamed person; the second argument and proof are introduced by σι δέ in 16, the third by the same words in 22.

Of the three arguments only the last survives intact: 22 'To prove that Amardis suspected Alcaeus of the death'; in the following quotation Alcaeus evidently says in effect 'I am altogether innocent of the bloodshed' (29-30), a statement which suggests awareness of suspicion. The general outlines of the first two arguments and proofs may be conjectured. In the second quotation Alcaeus addresses a dead person, presumably the 'murdered' man, saying that he died a violent death at the hands of the Allienes; in the first quotation he describes somebody as 'handsome' (or something of the kind, whatever καλο[may stand for) and 'crowned with laurel'. The principal thesis evidently was 'that Amardis unjustly laid the death at Alcaeus' door'; and the sequence of argument and proof may have been: (i) to prove that the dead man was a friend, not an enemy, of Alcaeus, a passage is quoted to show that Alcaeus spoke well of the man as one distinguished in the circle of his companions; (ii) to prove that the man was not in fact murdered at all, a passage is quoted in which Alcaeus refers to the man's death in battle; (iii) to prove that Amardis did nevertheless suspect Alcaeus, a passage is quoted in which Alcaeus protests that he is innocent.

In the text of the quotations the detail of the meaning is often and the metre always obscure; it looks as though the text of Alcaeus has been abbreviated. Even if we allow for this possibility, we shall still judge the last two quotations to be strangely incomprehensible: in the third, six and a half lines are largely preserved, but neither meaning nor metre is recoverable.

5 ὑπὸ Δικαιάρχου? Dicaearchus wrote a treatise περὶ Ἀλκαίου.
 13 The articulation is ambiguous; among the possibilities, ἔστο from ἔννυμι.

14 τ' ἐστεφανώμεν-, τε στεφάνωμε-, τε στεφανώμεν-?

18 f. εὐ μὲν ἀμ[ἄμ]μυ?

19 f. I have not found any suitable supplement (easy though it should be) for the gap in πόης γὰρ οὐ[]ς κάκων.

20 f. Presumably βέβακας in the sense 'perished'. Both αἰνῶς (which is somewhat awkward with this verb) and πλαγαῖσι may have depended on a participle omitted here ('struck' or the like) or on the participle expressed, θανόν.

22 Ἀλλήνων: the termination suggests Asiatics; there were apparently two places named Alia in Phrygia (see Hirschfeld in *RE* i. 2 (1894), 1477).

24 ἀπέθυσας: the sense is indeterminable. Conceivably 'you rushed away'; there are less attractive possibilities, both from θέω and from θύω.

25-8 I have wholly failed to grasp even the outlines of the meaning here; the metre is not less enigmatic.

Fr. 78-97. Text

Fr. 78: 4]:]ρ or]τ. 9]: left-hand arc of ε or ο. 11]: ε or θ. 12 κα]: an upright, ι or possibly ρ.

Fr. 79: 5]: a cross-stroke or possibly upper branch, with a dot above the line under its left-hand end. 7]: cross-stroke as of γ or τ.]: upper half of a circle. 10]: perhaps upper left-hand corner of η.

Fr. 80-2: It is likely but not certain that 80 stood above 81 col. i and 82 below it, all in the same column.

Fr. 80: 3 π[: γο[or γε[possible.

Fr. 81 col. i: 1 Dot on the line and foot of an upright hooked to right. 5]: extreme tip of cross-stroke as of τ. Col. ii: 3]: left-hand edge of an arc. 15 First letter ε or c.

Fr. 82: 7]: top of an upright. 8]: rather thick top of an upright.

Fr. 83: 1]: lower part of an upright hooked to the right followed by two little arcs, open upwards, off the line, perhaps ι or ρ followed by μ. 3]: top half of an upright.]: left edge of a circle. 8]: end of a tail desc. from left. 10]: right-hand arc of a circle. 13]: left-hand upright of ν or π probable. 14]: top right-hand arc of a circle. Above ι, two strokes resembling circumflex and acute.

Fr. 84: 1 Of νπ, only feet of uprights. 4]: upper left-hand arc.

Fr. 86 col. i: 1 Apparently feet of an upright, π or η, followed by lower left-hand arc of a circle. 3]: right-hand side of ω rather than ο. After α, feet of uprights as of ν or μ. 6]: end of a stroke slightly sloping down from the left, touching η not far from the top, perhaps c. Col. ii: 5]: lower left-hand arc. 6]: upper arc and half left-hand arc of a circle.

Fr. 87: 3 First letter perhaps c. Before η, right-hand end of a cross-stroke as of γ or τ.

Fr. 88 (a) is probably to be attached to (b) so that κα stands above με. (b) 2]: tip of a cross-stroke touching the top of ο. 3 If (a) ι κα stands above με as suggested, there will be about five letters missing in the gap before]κου.

Fr. 89: Smaller letters, from ends of lines.

Fr. 90: Ends of lines. 1 For ο, θ possible. 4]: perhaps rather υ[; this and the preceding four letters written small. 8]: foot of an upright hooked to right.

Fr. 91: 4 Between c and α, a trace touching the top of c, as of the crossbar of τ.

Fr. 96 (a) and (b) come from the same neighbourhood, perhaps also Fr. 97. Fr. 96 (a):

1] : an upright, likely. 2] : a trace as of the upper arc of a circle. 3] : a trace compatible with the lower right-hand arc of a circle. 5] : a tail as of λ or α or μ.] : edge of a left-hand arc. 6] : right-hand stroke of α or μ.] : traces suggesting δ. 7 Cross-stroke and part of an upright as of γ or τ.

Fr. 96 (b): 1 Feet of two uprights, the second hooked to the right, followed by the start of a stroke asc. to right from below the line. 2] : lower part of an upright. For ρ possible. 3 Perhaps end of column.

Fr. 97: 1 ετ doubtful but suggested by traces and by spacing. 3] : a dot just off the line with traces to its left.] : start of a stroke asc. to right just off the line, compatible with μ. 5] : left-hand arc of a circle. 7] : the top and a trace of the lower left-hand arc of a circular letter, then the tip of a tall upright, then the top of a stroke inclined from left to right.

Fr. 78-97. Commentary

Fr. 78: 5 δν]όματος. 6]ω δ' δνόμ[ασι. 8 ε]ξ δνόματος. 9 δνό]ματος.

Fr. 79: 7 'Αρε]ταρχο[among the possibilities, suggesting Δε]καυαρχ- in 6.

Fr. 81: the fibres of 81 col. ii (to the left of which there is a joint) are traceable in Fr. 98: 81. ii. 1-10 stood opposite 98. 8-17 and represent beginnings of lines of the preceding column. There is no confirmation of the obvious possibility that the subject in 81, as in 98, was Alcaeus; if it was, the mention of Boeotia would be of interest.

Fr. 82: 2 Perhaps συμμ[αχ-. 4 f. Evidently a quotation.

Fr. 83: 8 κ]αί τοῦς βυ]θμοῦς. 10 τὸ δεύ]τερον. 12 ἀμφέ]βητον (for -βήτητον, see LSJ s.vv.).

Fr. 88 (b): 4 Presumably a quotation.

Fr. 90: Stesichorus, Epicharmus and perhaps also Sophron may be recognized here.

9 π]ρονεγ[κ-.

Fr. 91: 1 'Αλ]καῖος, perhaps. 3 τε]κμαίρεσθαι, -εσαι.

Fr. 92: 2 ἐν]τεῦθεν likely. 3 β]ουλευα[.

Fr. 95: 3 f. ἀ]ναγ[κ-.

Fr. 98. Text

Fr. 98 (a) and (b) are located thus on the evidence of the fibres; the vertical relation is certain, the horizontal probable but not quite certain. 5] : foot of an upright. 16 (b)] : γ or τ. 20] : cross-stroke as of τ, but if so the upright should be partly visible.] : middle of an upright. 21] : lower right-hand arc as of ο.] : upper part of an upright apparently hooked to left at top.

Fr. 98. Commentary

This is one of those unsatisfactory texts in which all but the barest outline of the meaning will depend on supplements; and these will be merely speculative, since we have no other knowledge of any of the matters discussed here.

It seems clear enough:

(a) that Alcaeus mentioned his brother Antimenidas in some connection with a 'Second Exile' and 'Action' at the Bridge.² The context strongly suggests that this is in refutation of an opinion that Antimenidas died before these events.

¹ παράταξις is ambiguous: the context suggests rather 'pitched battle' than 'association', 'conspiracy' or the like; but there is no certainty.

² πρὸς τῆι γαφύρηι: there is no obvious cause, except a scribe's error, why this purely Ionic form should have been written here.

(b) that some people denied that Alcaeus himself died in a certain Action, alleging that he returned a third time from exile, this event being somehow related to a war between Astyages and Alyattes.¹

The detail is all doubtful:

I. The relation of the Second Exile in 4-5 to the Third Return in 12-13 is obscure. In 5, εἰς . . .] ac φύγην is somewhat likelier than ἐκ . . .] ac φύγην, since it would not be necessary to say whence Alcaeus was banished, and none of the more obvious supplements of this type ('from Mytilene', 'from Lesbos', 'from the city') was in fact written. Since the first exile of Alcaeus was to Pyrrha (Alc. fr. 114), the 'second exile to X' might well be the third exile absolutely, to be followed by the 'third return'.

II. This problem coheres with another, the relation between the 'Action at the Bridge' in 6-7 and 'The . . . Action' in 9-10. Prima facie one would take both to be references to the same Action, so that τῆι π[ότι would be an obvious supplement in 9: but we do not know what is being talked about, and must allow for the possibility that there was an Action called, in this context, the 'Third Action', e.g. τῆι π[ότι, followed by the 'Third Return'.

III. This problem in turn coheres with the question what should be supplied before τῆι δευτέρω φύγην in 4. The obvious probabilities are μετὰ and κατὰ.

(a) Consider μετὰ first: 'Alcaeus mentioned Antimenidas after the Second Exile and Action at the Bridge; but they [or, 'some people'] do not agree that Alcaeus himself died in the . . . Action'. If the two Actions are the same, there is some apparent incoherence, not worth discussing in the absence of fuller information. If the two Actions are different, there is no difficulty.

(b) Consider κατὰ next: 'Alcaeus mentioned Antimenidas with reference to the Second Exile and the Battle at the Bridge; but they [or, 'some people'] do not agree that Alcaeus himself died in the . . . Action'. Here it is possible that the two Actions are the same: Alcaeus might have written, e.g., 'Come, Antimenidas, let us fight for the Bridge', and it would still have been possible to maintain (i) that this is good evidence that Antimenidas did not die earlier than that occasion; (ii) that Alcaeus himself did not survive the Action in question. If the two Actions are different, there is no difficulty at all.

This may suffice to show that without knowledge of what stood in the gaps in 4 and 9 we cannot possibly determine the detail of the meaning. The sense will depend on the supplements, and there will be several possible versions.

Nothing is recorded elsewhere about the death of Alcaeus (or of Antimenidas).

In 18, possibly π]αρ' Ἀλω]π-; in 19, possibly περὶ Τά]ναγρον; in 21,]ομ[α]χ[ι could be read and ἰππ-, πεζ-, νυκτ- supplied.

Fr. 99-176. Text

Fr. 99: 1] : foot of an upright.

Fr. 100: 1] : an upright.] : probably γ with lower left arc of ε or ο, but π possible. 2] : γ or π.

Fr. 101: 3] : upper left-hand arc.

Fr. 102: 2] : right-hand arc of ο. 5 Before ον, only the end of a cross-stroke. Before δα, only a dot on the line. 10] : remains of a cross-stroke and upright as of τ.

Fr. 103: 1 Before ε, an upright; likely but the top is lost. 2 Before ο, ρ likely. 3] : ε would not account for a trace to the left at the top; η unlikely. 4] : trace of a cross-stroke as of γ or τ. For ε, ο equally probable.

Fr. 104: 1 Base of ε or ε likely. 2] : tip of a stroke desc. from left. 3] : left-hand side of ο, ω, or ε.

¹ The 'war between Astyages and Alyattes' seems not to be recorded elsewhere.

Fr. 105: 3 []: an upright with foot hooked to the right and start of a cross-stroke at the top, as of π or less probably τ . []: a small trace of the base of a circular letter. 5 []: very small trace compatible with ϵ . 6 []: end of a cross-stroke touching ω not far from the top; ϵ , θ possible. 7 []: right-hand arc of a circle. 8 []: tail as of a or λ . 9 []: tail as of a , λ , or μ . 11 []: left-hand arc of a circle.

Fr. 106: 1 []: fragment of an upper left-hand arc. 4 []: top of an upright, cross-stroke with large blot above on the right, top left-hand arc of a circle.

Fr. 108: 4 Before a , right-hand branch as of ν or κ . []: trace of the left-hand arc of a circle followed by the left-hand half of a circle, e.g. oc , ew , sim . 6 []: foot of an upright hooked to the right, as of η . 8 []: cross-stroke as of τ . 9 A semicircle, perhaps ϵ , stands above τ and runs into its crossbar. 13 []: opposite the centre of ρ , a thick dot which could be the right-hand extremity of the circle of ϕ . After κ , the foot of an upright. []: the foot of an upright hooked to the right, and the left-hand end of a crossbar, τ likely. 15 Hereafter the upper layer is stripped off for the equivalent of six lines.

Fr. 109: 2 []: top of an upright.

Fr. 110: 1 Of ν , only the upright; of o , the base and left-hand arc. 2 Of μ , only the apices, λ and α possible.

Fr. 113: 1 []: top of an upright followed by a headless upright. 2 Above $\pi\theta$, κ and the start of a stroke asc. to right. 3 []: trace from the left-hand part of the upper arc of a circle.

Fr. 115: 2 []: a small stroke starting at the level of the letter-tops and asc. to right. 5 η : the crossbar is lost, but there is no alternative (ω , $\epsilon\eta$ unlikely). 6 []: possibly ν . 7 []: the trace before oc is hard to reconcile with the loop of ρ ; it looks like the end of a cross-stroke very slightly inclined from left to right, stopping short of o not far below the level of the letter-tops. 10 []: top of an upright hooked to left, as of ϵ . 11 []: lower right-hand arc. 12 Of μ , only the tip of the tail. Of τ , only the tip of the left-hand end of the crossbar. 15 For γ , possibly π .

Fr. 122: 3 []: cross-stroke as of τ . 4 []: perhaps δ or λ , but two short strokes like acutes above.

Fr. 123: 5 []: upper right-hand end of a branch as of κ or ν .

Fr. 124-6: Relative positions as shown on evidence of fibres.

Fr. 124. ii: 2 After $\epsilon\eta$, traces not suggesting δ or τ . 3 []: top left-hand arc of a circle. 6 After ϵ , e or θ suggested.

Fr. 125: 3 []: left-hand end of crossbar as of τ .

Fr. 126: 6 Nothing visible, but not necessarily nothing written, between ϵ and ν ; so also after $\pi\rho\epsilon$ in the next line.

Fr. 127: Apparently the top of a column. 2 []: foot of an upright and lower left-hand arc, possibly π or even η . 4 []: top of an upright.

Fr. 129 (a) and (b) are fixed vertically as shown by the evidence of the fibres of the back; (b) 1 and (a) 7 may represent the same line.

(a): 1 []: an upright. 4 []: an apex at a distance from η , suggesting the second apex of μ . 7 []: top of an upright.

(b): 2 []: left-hand side of a circle. 3-4 Surface damaged; little remains of $\eta\epsilon\theta$ in 3 or of ν in 4. 6 []: upper left-hand arc. 8 []: top of an upright. []: a letter starting a little below the level of the letter-tops and rising well above them; perhaps ϵ inserted.

Fr. 130: 1 []: feet of two uprights hooked to right followed by the base of a circle; $\pi\theta$, $\eta\theta$, $\nu\theta$, sim . 3 []: a thick dot on the line and the start of a stroke asc. to right. 6 []: top of an upright. 7 []: compatible with the crossbar of τ . 9 []: top of an upright, then at a distance an apex followed by a stroke sloping to the right from the level of the letter-tops.

Fr. 131: 1 []: base of a circle followed by the tail of ϵ or ϵ ; $\theta\epsilon$ or oc probable. Between κ and a , μ unlikely (it would be broader and sit lower than usual); κ , $\lambda\alpha$ probable. 7 []: left-hand arc. 8 []: right-hand stroke of a , λ , or μ .

Fr. 132: 2 []: two apices, the left one with a short stroke horizontally through it, the right one thickened on the right side.

Fr. 133 (a), (b), (c): probably nothing lost in 5 and 6 between (a) and (b); the level of (c) as shown, probably to the right not to the left of (a) and (b), at an indeterminable interval. The same line-numbers are here used for all three.

(a): 1 []: an upright with foot inclined to the right. 2 []: an upright. 3 []: right-hand stroke of μ or the like. 4 []: extreme end of stroke desc. from left. []: circular, ϵ probable. 7 Or $\kappa\epsilon$.

(b): 4 []: base of a circle, foot of an upright, lower left-hand arc of a circle. 5 []: foot of an upright hooked to right followed by a trace on the line, apparently the end of a stroke coming from left. []: γ or π . 6 []: short horizontal at the level of the letter-tops, with a trace on the line well to its right; β possible. 7 For ω , perhaps o . 9 []: top of an upright hooked to left, then small upper left-hand arc.

(c): 2 []: damaged, perhaps ϵ .

Fr. 134: 2 []: start of a stroke asc. to right.

Fr. 135: 2 []: end of a horizontal stopping short of the crossbar of τ just below its level; a ruled out. 4 []: top of a circle.

Fr. 136: 1 []: foot of an upright hooked to right followed by lower part of ϵ or possibly ϵ .

Fr. 137 (a), (b): ends of lines. The vertical relation is certain, but there is no means of telling which stood the higher and what if any interval occurred.

(a): 1 []: foot of an upright off the line. 3 []: an upright.

(b): 4 Above τ , perhaps a trace of an interlinear letter. 9 α written cursorily on top of the original (also α , apparently).

Fr. 138 (a), (b), (c): evidently ends of lines in the same column, but nothing to show in what order or at what intervals.

(a): 2 []: o or ω . 4 []: o or ω .

(b): 3 Below the suprascript horizontal, a cross-stroke as of γ or τ .

(c): 3 []: an upright with a trace to the left of its top.

Fr. 139: 1 Foot of an upright hooked to right. 4 []: left-hand tip of a cross-stroke just below the level of the letter-tops. 5 After α , traces compatible with α , followed by π or perhaps τ . 7 []: upper right-hand arc. 11 []: upper right-hand arc. []: perhaps the end of the left-hand branch of ν or χ .

Fr. 140: 1 []: the tail apparently of ϵ . 2 []: traces compatible with τ .

Fr. 141: 3 []: left-hand side of a circle. 5 []: upper left-hand arc.

Fr. 145: 1 []: a dot level with the letter-tops. 2 Or γ . []: left-hand arc as of ϵ or o . 3 Top of a circle.

Fr. 146: 1 []: a tail coming from the left, slightly below the line.

Fr. 147: 5 Of λ , only the lower half of the left-hand stroke.

Fr. 149: 3] : top and bottom of the right-hand stroke of α or λ. 4 Upper left-hand corner of π or possibly γ preceded by the tip of a horizontal coming from left, possibly ε.

Fr. 150: 1 [: perhaps start of λ. 4] : top of right-hand upper branch as of κ. 5 [: a trace as from a left-hand arc.

Fr. 151: 1] : compatible with right-hand stroke of α. 3] : end of cross-stroke as of ε. [: lower half of an upright.

Fr. 152: 1] : tail of α or λ. 2] : tip of a tail desc. from left. [: a headless upright.

Fr. 153: 2] : tip of right-hand upper branch as of κ.

Fr. 154: 1 [: lower left-hand start of μ or perhaps λ.

Fr. 155: 1] : end of a stroke desc. from left. 2] : apparently lower half of an upright. 3 [: upper left-hand arc.

Fr. 158: 2 [: left-hand side of a circle, ο or ω.

Fr. 161: 1] [: c or possibly ε followed by the lower half of an upright.

Fr. 163: Part of a heading.

Fr. 164: 2 Of γ, only the tip of the left-hand branch. 3 Or λ.

Fr. 165: 1] : γ or τ. 2 [: top of a loop as of β.

Fr. 167: 1 [: an upright. 2 Cross-stroke as of γ or τ.

Fr. 99-176. Commentary

Fr. 102: 10 i.e. μένος.

Fr. 105: 11 Ἀλκαῖος likely, cf. 23 below. 13 ὡςπερ likely. 17 μὲν Ὀλυμπιάδ-, from 620 B.C., a date which may well be relevant to Alcaeus' lifetime. 21 τ]εκμη[ρι-. 23 In view of Fr. 98. 6-7, perhaps παρ]αταξε[-, and the same word may have stood in 8 above.

Fr. 108: 7]α [ε]πι τῆ κ[. 8]καὶ γὰ[ρ] αυτ[. 12 Possibly Athene, Athenian. 15 Presumably ἔρωτα, ἐρώμενον, σῆμ.

Fr. 109: 1 μα]λακοῖς.

Fr. 115: 6 f. Presumably a quotation, which may have started in 5 or 4. πάμπα[ν. 7 γαμ[β]ρός suggests itself, but is not easily read. 12 π]αρα-. 13 A quotation.

Fr. 120: (a): 2 ἀ]ντιτρο[φ]-. 4 π]αρεσημ[ει]- ('marked with a critical sign'). (b) 4 f. δακτύλ[οις καὶ ...]οις καὶ τροχάοις; cf. (a) 5, possibly τροχάων.

Fr. 130: 7 με]γάλας. 8 λαμβ[αν]-.

Fr. 133: 3 (c) λα]μβανομ[ε]-. 5 (a), (b) βακ]μικόν. 6 (a), (b) μ]ετα]βολήν.

Fr. 137: (b): 6 Possibly δ Δικαι[αρχος].

Fr. 147: Apparently concerning the murder of Phocus by Telamon, as Lobel suggests: 3 θανα[τ]-. 4 Φω]κ-. 5 ὑπ]ὸ Τελαμῶνος. 6 καὶ Πη]λέω[ς].

INDEXES

(The figure 2506 is to be supplied before all references. The larger figures refer to fragments, the smaller figures to lines; roman numerals refer to columns. Square brackets indicate that a word depends on supplement or is otherwise doubtful. Words completely restored are not indexed, nor is the quotation from Euripides' *Orestes* in fr. 26 (e).

The first index is confined to words certainly or very probably quoted from poetry. Since it is not always possible to distinguish between quotation and comment, it is likely that some quotation-words, unidentifiable as such, have been included in the second index.

All words other than proper names in both indexes (except ἀποθνήσκω, if that is to be understood in fr. 77. 24) appear in the ninth edition of *Liddell and Scott, Greek-English Lexicon.*)

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